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VOL. XVIII NO. 212— BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA

"MERCHANTS MUST RECOGNISE THIS IS WAR"

—:o:—

R. T. C. Injurious To India's Interest

CURRENCY POLICY RESPONSIBLE FOR DEPRESSION

Merchants Stand By The Congress

The claim made by some delegates invited to the Round Table Conference to "represent" the mercantile interests of India was emphatically and unmistakably repudiated by a largely attended meeting held on Sunday evening at the New Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road. The unity and solidarity of all sections of the business community on this side was demonstrated by the fact that the meeting was held under the auspices of the Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations comprising 56 associations in conjunction with about 20 other Associations who are not members of the Federation.

Prominent among those present were Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. Surji Vallabhdas and Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, besides many others. Mr. Virchand Panachand Shah, the new President of the Bombay "War Council" who is himself a merchant also attended for a short time and addressed the meeting.

Mr. Matani in a vigorous speech exposed the hollowness of the R. T. Conference and said that the delegates, nominated by the Government, represented none but themselves. He accused the Viceroy of breach of promise, in that he had not kept his word.

Mr. Matani asked for the co-operation of all merchants in the struggle now being carried on in the country, for "This is war" he said.

"Let us not thwart our leaders and spoil their plans by contravention of their resolve" he concluded.

INDIA MUST FOLLOW MAHATMA GANDHI

Mr. Shivprasad, in proposing sheth Mathuradas Kanji Matani to the chair, said that it was mainly through his efforts that the Federation was formed to unify the various sections of the business community of Bombay.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Opening the proceedings, Sheth Matani said:—

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The president in the course of his speech said:—

"In my opinion we have the present acute economic depression in the country, bringing about more than one crisis in several important trades and industries in the land, is not entirely the result of world causes alone such as mentioned above, nor to the strong political sentiment at present actuating and influencing the commercial public: but, in a very large measure indeed, to the policy of our Government, which has made the entire commercial public of India have its confidence shattered in the present regime and believe that no conceivable alternative could be worse than the present regime so far as economic prosperity of the country is concerned. I need not recall to your mind the long harrangue of the Finance Member of the Government of India who wanted to place the blame for the present economic depression either on the world causes outside the control of the Government of India, or on the Indian political agitation also beyond the control of the Government of India.

INCORRECT DIAGONOSIS.

In either case his contention was that the Government of India was utterly innocent and that if the Indian people want the present depression to be remedied they must abandon their present agitation and confirm the action and policies of their present rulers. I am not sure how far Sir George Schuster has correctly read the situation as it prevails in the country, but I can point to more than one factor arising out of his own finance department which, in my opinion, accounts at least as effectively for the present depression in this country as any of the vague generalisations of the type that Sir George indulged in the other day. The Finance Member was particularly wrath against any one who mentioned the enhanced ratio as accounting for a great measure of economic distress in India to-day. And yet Sir George must be told that of all the countries who have been suffering from post-war depression India is unique in having her currency artificially enhanced in value, inevitably to result in depression of prices.

ARTIFICAL DEFLATION.

Thanks to this artificial value of the rupee, Government has constantly to manipulate the currency system, even for internal adjustment with the result that lest their legally established ratio should prove impossible they have now and again to withdraw from circulation rupees as well as notes to bring about an artificial deflation. If you look at the currency figures and compare them to those of three or four years back you will find that the note circulation has been brought down by 20 crores in round figures. rupees have been withdrawn from circulation to the tune of at least 10 crores, and over and above these rupees from the reserve or silver bullion have been realised to the value of 30 crores in currency. A deflation of something like 60 crores, without counting that brought about by the maintenance of Government balances in treasuries or Imperial Bank and without counting the removal of floating capital in the shape of Treasury Bills which now absorb something like 50 crores, must necessarily react on the price level of the country, and no wonder therefore that the Indian producer of raw materials and food-stuffs gets such low rates as to be unable to keep body and soul together, let alone having sufficient margin of purchasing power left to buy foreign luxuries.

THE PRODUCER'S DISTRESS.

Here is an explanation of the economic distress in the country which. I submit, the authorities in this country and their advisers who are anxious to cover up the traces of the Gov-

(Continued on Page 7.)

PICKETING AND FLAG HOISTING

—:o:—

Delhi Observes Hartal

JAIL FOR WEARING BADGES

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Sept. 17.

For the last three days petty dealers in foreign cloth, mostly Mussalmans, who sold their wares on stalls at Jama Masjid in the evenings, were picketed by the Congress volunteers. On the first day 28 volunteers were arrested by the police, second day 10 and this evening none. On arrival of pickets, shopkeepers closed their stalls and went away this evening. Police were absent to-day.

Simultaneously with this jain volunteers commenced picketing shops of foreign vegetable ghee as a result of which two of them were arrested. This excited the public who by their persuasion succeeded in getting all shops closed. In the meanwhile efforts are being made to arrive at some compromise with Congress. It is likely that dealers would get their present stock sealed by the Congress and undertake not to sell any of the present stock nor order fresh supplies. Liquor shops continue to be closed for over a month now.

DESPITE 112 ARRESTS.

Despite the arrests of 112 volunteers and four members of Working Committee of the local Congress, the National Flag Day was celebrated with considerable success. In the morning huge a demonstration of hoisting the flag was witnessed by unprecedented crowds and a really big procession was taken out through the city in the evening, followed by a meeting in Queens Gardens. A feature of the demonstration was that even small byelanes were decorated with national flags. This was the second day of Independence Week, which the Delhi Congress Committee is celebrating since yesterday.

The city is observing a complete hartal to-day. All Hindu and Muslim shops are closed and business is at standstill. A meeting is announced for the evening. Congress is celebrating Prisoners day to-day I understand that the trial of 112 volunteers and others arrested last evening will open before Mr. F. B. Pool, Additional District Magistrate on Friday the 26th Sept.

PANEL OF DICTATORS.

I also understand that Congress has selected a panel of Dictators to assume control of Congress organisations after arrests of persons in charge for the moment. It is also reported that police on their side is ready with warrants and the moment some one steps into the dictatorial chair he will be clapped into jail. It is also reported that persons wearing volunteers badges may be arrested as belonging to unlawful association. Police raids on Congress office and Satyagrah Ashram, both of which were declared unlawful last evening, are expected.

STOP THE ROT OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Lloyd George's Pious Hopes

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Unemployment was the chief theme of an important speech made by Mr. Lloyd George at Stowmarket yesterday in which, referring to the Liberal-Labour "conversations" in that connection, he said: "I am prepared to support and co-operate with any Government that deals wisely, firmly, and promptly with trade and unemployment situation—a Government that will stop the rot of unemployment, restore prosperity to the country-side, give peace to a distracted world, handle the situation in India with firm and just hand, and will at the same time do justice at home to the five million well-behaved citizens who are at present robbed of their constitutional rights."—Reuter.

Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya Arrested?

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 21.

Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya is reported to have been arrested on a warrant from Cawnpore.—A. P.

THREE "MIGHTY MEN" FROM SIMLA

—:o:—

As "Instructors" To British Delegates

LATEST CAMPAIGN AGAINST INDIA

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 21.

There is a great deal of speculation regarding the real object of the visit of Sir George Schuster and Sir Malcolm Hailey to London for the Round Table Conference. I am told the former is to canvass all stockholders in London against any idea of transferring the power

Gandhiji's Health Normal

—:o:—

(Through Publicity Bureau, Surat.)
SURAT, Sept. 20.

On a rumour that found currency yesterday to the effect that Gandhiji was observing fast Smt. Kasturbai Gandhi wired to the Yerawda Jail. A reply was received which says that Mahatmaji is quite in normal health and no untoward incident has happened.

Sjt. Godshi from the Untadi Camp near Dharasana was arrested on 19-9-30. Mr. Sabawala, the police sub-inspector asked him his name which he refused to give. Thereupon, the arrest was made. Sjt. Godshe was one of the 81 who started with Gandhiji from Sabarmati for Dandi.

of the purse to Indians at any time or in any degree, while the latter is to organize a campaign by the "stakeholders" in both the services and for European commercial interests against India being handed over to "Brahmin oligarchy" and Sir Charles Innes, of course, is there to procure Burma as the fruit for British exploits permanently.

These three "mighty men" expect to do wonders in England, but I am told that they are likely to receive short shrift at the hands of the Secretary of State. They may thus look for shelter in the accommodating camp of the Liberal Party with its Readings and Lloyd Georges who are anxious not to let Lord Irwin and Mr. Benn make their names in history.

All these high officials are going as "Instructors" to British delegates.

Aligarh Knight For Council Of State

—:o:—

ALIGARH, Sept. 21.

Nawab Sir Mozammilullah Khan has been returned to the Council of State.—A. P.

POLICE FIRE ON GONDS

—:o:—

Disturbance In Betul

4 KILLED : 50 INJURED

NAGPUR, Sept. 21.

A police party effected some arrests at Bordehi village in Betul District. Several hundred Gonds collected to rescue them from the police.

The police party was attacked with lathis and stones whereupon it was forced to open fire, as a result of which, it is understood, 4 Gonds were killed and 50 injured.

Mr. Armstrong, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, with additional police, has left for the scene of disturbances.—A. P.

PICKETING IN NAGPUR

—:o:—

Jailed President Takes "C" Class Food.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR CITY, Sept. 21.

Against the decision of the local cloth merchants not to sell foreign cloth till 22nd October (Divali), 3 shopkeepers started selling since the last 4 days. Picketing of their shops therefore has commenced. Four volunteers were arrested yesterday. In that connection it is now learnt that merchants concerned have begun negotiations with the Congress. Sjt. Manikrao Deshmukh who was convicted yesterday was granted "B" Class. The police raided Congress House yesterday and seized 82 bulletins. Sjt. Poonamchand, second President, who is in "B" Class in Nagpur Jail, commenced taking "C" Class food since 24th July as a protest against coarse food supplied to "C" Class prisoners. It is learnt he has lost 22 pounds weight.

"SYMPATHY TEMPERED BY CAUTIOUS RESERVE"

—:o:—

Bray Speaks For India At Geneva

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Geneva.—The Third Committee adopted with a number of amendments the draft Convention for financial aid to victims of aggression and appointed a Committee to draft the final text for submission to the Assembly. Interdependence of financial aid and disarmament was generally insisted upon. Sir Denys Bray said that India's attitude was one of sympathy tempered by cautious reserve. His Government, he added, did not propose to sign the Convention at present. The Persian delegate objected to interdependence of financial aid and disarmament.—Reuter.

MUSLIMS ARE WITH THE CONGRESS.

—:o:—

"Delegates To R. T. C. Are Enemies Of Indian Freedom"

Muslims of Bombay accorded there wholehearted support to the decision of the Congress to boycott the R. T. Conference at a meeting held on Sunday night at Loheki Chawl in Madanpura under the auspices of the Congress Muslim Party, Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally presiding.

In his presidential address Mr. Meherally said that the eyes of the whole world had turned towards India because India was fighting her battle of freedom with a unique weapon of non-violence.

TWO EYES OF MOTHER INDIA.

Laying stress on communal unity Mr. Meherally reminded his Muslim audience of the wise words of the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan that Hindus and Muslims were like two eyes of Mother India and if one of the eyes suffered the other was bound to suffer.

Describing Swaraj as the Government of peasants and workers of the country he laid emphasis on boycotting all foreign cloths, and British goods as that was the most potent weapon of winning freedom.

MUSLIMS HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH R. T. C.

Referring to the coming Round Table Conference Mr. Meherally declared that Muslims as a community had nothing to do with the Conference and those who were preparing to go to London did not represent Muslims. He referred to the decision of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema to boycott the Conference and asked how those who used to take shelter under under the Jamiat's name when it suited their convenience did not dare to flout its opinion and go to London. He exhorted the audience to tell those who were going to London plainly that they had no right to speak in India's name. They were not the representatives of Muslim community.

MUSLIMS STAND BY CONGRESS.

Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha, son of Sirdar Sulaiman Kasum Mitha moved the following resolution

"This meeting of the Muslims of Bombay fully supports the decision of the Indian National Congress to boycott the Round Table Conference and emphatically repudiates all those Muslims who in defiance of the declared wishes of the nation have agreed to attend the Conference."

MR. MITHA'S EXHORTATION TO MUSLIMS.

Proposing the resolution Mr. Mitha denounced the supporters of the R. T. Conference and said that most of those who had been invited to London were titleholders and "Johukums." They were men who would not mind selling

(Continued on page 5.)

'Rabid Communalists To Settle India's Fate'

—:o:—

"R. T. C. FOREDOOMED TO FAILURE"

Irwin's Last Chance—Negotiate With Pundit Motilal.

(From our special correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Sept. 20.

Mr. B. Das, M. L. A., who was the whip of the opposition in the last Legislative Assembly in an interview with your representative on the present situation in the country said:—

"Those of us who worked for an honourable peace between the Government and the Congress and backed the Jayakar-Sapru peace efforts, interpreted His Excellency the Viceroy's speech in the Simla Session of Legislative Assembly as granting of Dominion Status to India with certain transitory safeguards and expected the Congress to accept that assurance and accept invitations to the Round Table Conference with a view to draft the Dominion Constitution for India. I now find that the Viceroy did not want to repeat those assurances to the Congress and to India when the Congress Leaders demanded definite interpretation of those vague words of His Excellency the Viceroy's speech. It seems that both the Government of Great Britain and Government of India had certain reservations in their mind and they could not accept the full interpretation of India of the purpose of the Round Table Conference. His Excellency the Viceroy has gone back on his own high purpose and has chosen a set of representatives to the Round Table Conference which makes their work foredoomed to failure. I was stagged to read of the personnel of the Conference and sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy.

MICROSCOPIC REPRESENTATION FOR NATION.

"Most respectfully subit personnel Round Table Conference unacceptable to nationalist India Preponderance of moderates who bare not contest Council Elections with Nationalists does not inspire confidence. Inclusion of members Provincial Committees and Executive Councillors committed already to definite views is another drawback. Exclusion of members Simon Commission necessitates also their exclusion. Nationalists who form natural contact with people and Congress find microscopic representation, while Sind and Assam find representation, Orissa has been excluded respectfully suggest revision of personnel giving adequate representation to nationalists."

THEIR ONLY QUALIFICATION —SENILITY—.

Not only the Congress was excluded but also the nationalists, who are the only people to be in close touch with them and can interpret India's national demands.

"I find in that delegation a preponderance of rabid communalists with a sprinkling of nationalists and moderates, who thrive on Government patronage for their very existance, once again have been unearthed to settle India's fate. The question that comes foremost to one's mind is whether these fossilised moderates did not want to run the reforms in 1921 and did they not, one and all accept defeat in 1924.

Again the rank communalists that have been chosen. God save India from these patriots, who would sell a dozen time their birthright as long as they bask in official favours. I could not believe that His Excellency Lord Irwin could be a party to such a selections. I do not believe that he expects much from the Round Table Conference, except that he has yielded to die-hards and wants an exhibition of animal and selfish interests.

THE LAST CHANCE.

If I have warned the Viceroy about the personnel of the Conference, it is because I wanted a peaceful settlement and I still desire peace. The only silver lining I can see is the release of Pandit Motilal Nehru. I am glad that the Panditji is improving in his health. It was a sad mistake to have incarcerated him when Mr. Jayakar was authorised to negotiate for peace. Let Messrs. Ramsay MacDonald, Wedgewood Benn and Lord Irwin take the last chance still available to them. Let them open direct negotiations with Pandit Motilal Nehru and let them settle India's and also England's destiny. It is not yet too late. Pandit Motilalji will deliver the goods and not the unearthed pseudo patriots, chosen for the Round Table Conference. If this last opportunity is not seized then "Woe Betide England and India Too."

Barber Returned To Punjab Council.

—:o:—

AMRITSAR, Sept. 22.

In the election for the Non-Mahomedan Urban Constituency of the Punjab Legislative Council Mr. Ramjidas, a Barber, was elected. He secured 2,155 votes while Mr. Keshoram the sitting member, polled 377 votes. Ramjidas was supported by the local Congress Committee.—A. P.

POTTER DEFEATED.

Lahore, Sept. 20.—In the election for one Mahomedan seat in the Lahore City Constituency of the Punjab Legislative Council originally held by Sir Mohamed Iqbal, Mehrajdin, Potter, Congress candidate, and two others were defeated by Malik Mohammaddin, who secueed 4,137 votes. Mehrajdin polled 584 votes.

(It will be remembered that Bansi, a sweeper, was returned unopposed from the Lahore City non-Mahomedan Constituency of the Punjab Legislative Council.—A. P.

It will be remembered that a sweeper named Sjt. Bhikan also been returned to the U. P. Council from Meerut-cum Aligarh Constituency).

VICEROY'S "WONDERFUL POPULARITY"!

—:o:—

He Praises The Services.

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The United Service Club gave a highly successful farewell banquet to Lord Irwin this evening. The Club grounds where brilliantly illuminated and the hosts included the Governor of the Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief and practically all the high civil and militiary officials in the station. The hosts numbered about 160.

SPLASHING WITH PRAISE.

The speeches were private, but it is understood, Mr. Arthur H. Lee in an excellent speech referred to the wonderful popularity of the guest of the evening among all classes in India.

Lord Irwin who received an ovation paid a high tribute to all the services including civil, military, air force, medical and police. The Viceroy departed amidst loud cheers to the strains of 'auld lang syne.'—A. P.

Airman Matthews

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Baghdad.—Airman Matthews arrived here this morning, refuelled and took off an hour later. He hopes to reach Jask to-night and Karachi at noon on Monday.—Reuter.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

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WANTED—APPLICANTS seeking employments to register names, for particulars send anna stamp. Box No. 297 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—A B.Sc., to work in a Pharmaceutical Laboratory. Must be willing to do any work. Time from 8-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. Men with experience preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to Box No. 299, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1646

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A 1632

WANTED—STUDENTS. No matter where you live or what you do, we can train you by Post to be an ACCOUNTANT for Govt. Railway, mercantile services, etc. to earn big salaries. Success guaranteed. Apply for free prospectus No. 145 to the Registrar, The India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta.

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TO LET—Large Commodious GODOWNS. Pucca built, near new B. B. Central Station for storing any kind of goods. Apply M. S. KHESHVALA & SONS, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.
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HEIGHT INCREASE—Wanted Persons between the ages 10 to 45, willing to INCREASE their HEIGHT from 2 to 5 inches within 2 months. Results GUARANTEED. Particulars against ONE ANNA STAMP. Director The Scientific Institute, AMRITSAR.
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T R 3115

"MANUFACTURES of Cotton Piecegoods of every description. AGENTS WANTED!" Please apply to:—DHANALEKSHMI WEAVING WORKS, Near Old Ton Gate, CANNANORE.
T R3272

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FOR SALE—Best SWADISH CRUDE OIL ENGINES 4-120 B.H.P. Prices competitive. Apply SALSETTE MACHINERY AGENCY, Margao (Goa).
N R3179

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
20th September, 1930
1648

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO INFORM EVERY ONE that I, M. FAZAL DIN, proprietor of M. Fazal Din & Son, Army Contractors at Cawnpore, Benares and Jubbulpore, and doing the Import Export business at Bombay (under the name of Export Dienst (India Ltd.) and other places, have since the 11th September, 1930, removed Shaikh Nazir Ahmed from my service and have cancelled the general Power of Attorney executed by me at Cawnpore in his favour on 12th November, 1929 and the said Shaikh Nazir Ahmed no longer acts for me as my agent and the authority given by me to the said Shaikh Nazir Ahmed on the 5th day of March, 1926 at Bangalore is also hereby cancelled.

The said Shaikh Nazir Ahmed has given his resignation and henceforth no one should deal with him as my agent or as my general attorney, and I will not be responsible for any debts or liabilities which the said Shaikh Nazir Ahmed may hereafter contract.

The public is hereby warned not to have any dealings with Shaikh Nazir Ahmed as my Agent or Attorney.

The resignation of Shaikh Nazir Ahmed which has been taken from him is given below:—

"RESIGNATION".
11th September, 1930.

I hereby declare that henceforth any liability that would be taken under my signature would be mine and would not effect the Firm Messrs. M. Fazal Din & Son Army Contractors of Cawnpore.

I have resigned from my General Managership of the Military concern, and I have no claim whatsoever regarding pay etc.

I am responsible for the transaction of the Nizamia Hotel in previous or in future.

(Sd.) SHAIKH NAZIR AHMED,
Bombay.

For M. Fazal Din & Son,
M. FAZAL DIN (M. F. Din).
1652

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

:0:

LOAN NOTIFICATION

Six Per Cent Debenture Loan of Rs. 50 Lakhs Due 1950-60

6 per cent. Loan of Rs. 50 Lakhs repayable 1950-60, interest payable half yearly on the 1st June and 1st December and liable to Income Tax.

DATE OF REPAYMENT.

The loan will be paid at par on the 1st December 1960, but the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay reserve to themselves the right to repay the loan at par on or after the 1st December 1950 on giving three months' notice by public advertisement.

1. With the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay hereby invites tenders for the loan of Rs. 50 lakhs.

2. The loan is raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of the balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.

3. The Municipal Corporation do hereby reserve the right of investing their own Funds in these debentures upto Rs. 15 Lakhs face value.

4. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above loan will be received by the Municipal Commissioner upto 4 o'clock, Bombay Time, daily from Monday, the 29th September to Monday, the 6th October 1930.

Tenders must be for sums of Rs 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

5. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 6 per cent. Debenture Loan of Rs. 50 Lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

6. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rs. or Rs. and Annas; it must not be a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck off and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or any such portion only, as he may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

8. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than Friday, the 31st October, 1930.

9. In the event of the loan being over-subscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient to the amounts of their tenders provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable, which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

10. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in Clause 7.

11. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) Cash or currency notes.

(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.

(c) Government Promissory Notes, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

12. Deposits in cash or currency notes or cheques will in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

13. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

14. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted either wholly or in part will be refunded without interest on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

SINKING FUND OR DEPRECIATION FUND.

15. A sum at the rate of 1.937 per cent. of the face value will be set aside annually and invested in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the loan on the date of repayment, namely, 1st December 1960. The Corporation is authorised to use and will use, as far as practicable, the amounts so set aside for the sinking fund for purchasing for cancellation the debentures of the loans whenever the market price of the loans falls below the average accepted price. In this manner the sinking fund will be made to serve the purpose of a depreciation fund.

16. Interest will be paid in Bombay by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, or such other agent or agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf as follows:—

From the date of payment in full to 30th November 1930, on 1st December 1930 and thereafter on the 1st June and the 1st December each year.

17. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the date specified in Clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

18. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office or may be made out as per specimen printed herewith.

19. Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/8 per cent. to recognised brokers on tenders received on forms bearing their stamps in cases where tenders so received are accepted.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 18th September, 1930.
1641

FORM OF TENDER.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION'S 6 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF RS. 50 LAKHS DUE 1950-60.

To

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I/We, the undersigned, hereby apply for ..... Debentures aggregating Rs. ..... in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated the ..... each Debenture to be of the value noted on the reverse, and I/we send herewith † ..... being 2 per cent. deposit on the par value of the debentures, and I/we undertake to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me/us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, on or before the 31st October, 1930.

The rates at which I/we undertake to pay for these Debentures are Rs.† ..... per cent.

Signature .....

Address .....

Date ..... 1930.

* Denominations of Debentures to be filled in on the reverse. The Superscription on the Cover enclosing the tender must be clear and distinct. Debentures will be for multiples of Rs. 500 only.

† Here enter cash, cheque on a Bank in Bombay, or Government Promissory Notes or Debentures, as provided in Clause 10 of the particulars and conditions of the Loan.

‡ The rate should be entered here.

DEBENTURES REQUIRED.

Number of Pieces.	Value of Each. Rs.	Total Value. Rs.
Total		Total

Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The attention of qualified candidates is drawn to the University Notifications recently published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" inviting applications for the following University Foreign Scholarships to be awarded by the Syndicate during the current academical year:—

The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Technical Scholarships. (Two).

The Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Bai Khanoobai Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarships (Three).

The Eduljee Dinshaw Foreign Technical Scholarship. (One).

2. The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholarships are of the annual value of Rs. 2,000 each, tenable for a period of three years in England for the study of a branch of technical education, and open to all Hindu Graduates of the University of Bombay irrespective of standing.

3. The Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Bai Khanoobai Scholarships are of the annual value of Rs. 3,600 each tenable for a period of three years and are awarded for higher studies in Europe, America, Japan or other foreign countries for Medicine, Philology, Ancient History, Arabic, Architecture, Town Planning and Technological and Industrial subjects, as well as the Superior Services. The competition for these Scholarships is open to Muslim Graduates of the University of Bombay of not more than seven years' standing who are 'bona fide' natives of the Bombay Presidency. The amounts paid to these Scholars are in the form of an advance repayable with or without interest, as the Syndicate may in each case determine, out of the salary or income of the Scholars after the completion of their studies.

4. The Eduljee Dinshaw Scholarship is of the value of Rs. 4,800 per annum, tenable for a period of three years for the study of any branch of technical education in a foreign country and is open for competition by Parsi candidates who have passed the M.Sc., M.Ag. or M.E. Examination of any Indian University and who are Graduates of not more than ten years' standing from the date of their first passing a Degree Examination.

5. Students intending to appear at Degree Examinations to be held during the second half of the current academical year are not qualified to offer themselves as candidates for the above Scholarships.

6. The Registrar will be glad to supply any qualified candidate on application, written or oral, with a copy of the Notification appertaining to the Scholarship for which he is eligible, a form of application and a copy of the rules regulating the award and tenure of the Scholarship.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Offg. University Registrar.
Bombay, 12th September, 1930.
1601

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, LAHORE.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of policy No. 4934 on the life of Mr. Rama Babaji and a claim for Rs. 1874/- on the above Policy having been admitted in favour of Mr. Arjun Babaji Parab of Parule Taluka Vengurla Dist. Ratnagiri the payment therefore will be made to him unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

MALLICK GIRDHARLAL,
General Manager.
Lahore,
Dated 20-9-1930.
R3276

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO

BONAFIDE SALE.

Messrs BENNETT AND CO. will on SUNDAY, the 28th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at 'Homelands', Cuffe Parade, Colaba, valuable household furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboards, dinnewaggon, drawing room suits, one sweet-toned cottage Piano by Hund and Sohn, blackwood carved pier-tables, dressing table, cup-boards, bedsteads, wash-hand table, crockery and glassware, hat-stand, teapoys, Persian carpets, folding screen etc. etc.

The property of H. F. McDonnell Esq. late of the Standard Oil Co. of New York.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1692 of 1930.

ERUCHSHAW CAWASJI DARUWALLA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay for self and all other creditors of the estate of Nusserwanji Pestonji Pavri—deceased. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1.) BAI FAURIJ, widow of Nusserwanji Pestonji Pavri, (2.) KORSHED daughter, of Nusserwanji Pestonji Pavri a minor under the age of 18 years by her guardian 'ad litem' both residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay .. Defendants.

To,

All the creditors of Nusserwanji Pestonji Pavri, deceased.

Pursuant to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza on the 1st day of September, 1930, in the above suit notice is hereby given under Order I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed against the defendants as heirs of the said deceased by the above-named plaintiff for self and other creditors of the deceased Nusserwanji Pestonji Pavri praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the defendants as the heirs of the deceased may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 16,741/- and interest thereon at 12 per cent per annum from the 1st day of July 1930 till judgment, cost of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment out of the estate of the deceased.

(b) That it may be declared that the furniture mentioned in Ex. A to the plaint is pledged with the plaintiff as security for the payment of the sums mentioned in prayer (a) above.

(c) That the estate of the deceased may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.

(d) That some fit and proper person be appointed Receiver of the estate of the deceased including the said furniture mentioned in Ex. A to the said Plaint with directions to the Receiver to sell the said furniture and out of the sale proceeds thereof to pay to the plaintiff the amount mentioned in prayer (a) above.

(e) For an Interim Receiver in terms of prayer (d) above.

(f) That the plaintiff may have such further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

And that the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for the 15th day of October, 1930.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1930.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 16th day of September, 1930.

(Sd.) MULLA & MULLA.

Messrs. Mulla and Mulla,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
1652

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 748 OF 1930

Re. HAJI IBRAHIM HAJI JAMAL SHIMDIWALA of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, till lately carrying on business as a Cotton Merchant at Bangdi Bazar in Abdulrehman Street outside the Fort: ..... A Debtor.

Ex parte: Messrs. NARSINGJI MANEKJI POROWALA and 20 other ..... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 19th day of September, 1930, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the above-named Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 13th day of September 1930.

K. A. KHOTWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
1652

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With Fresh Experience from the
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and encourage an Industry which has Indian Capital, Indian Management and Indian Labour.
Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate, : : : BOMBAY.

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SUNDARI SATHI (Registered)
Can Cure Leucorrhoea and Menorrhogia in 7 days. "Sundari Sathi" is the most effective elixir for all the diseases of women, such as Menorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, cirhosis, metrits, Hysteria, etc. So many doctors and physicians use it for their patients. Re. 1 per Bottle.
Available at all the Chemists and Druggists everywhere.
DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS
AHMEDABAD and KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Telegraph "Devekemical."

Dad . . .
When Dad comes home from the Office worn-out, irritable, — sick to death of" Dear Sirs" and "so much per cent" — with a head that aches and a brain like lead — how good he finds a couple of
CAFIASPIRIN
tablets! In a few moments the ache and the brain-fredness have gone, his nerves are soothed, and the familiar smile lights up Dad's face again. And Mother too, the girls, the whole household, find in CAFIASPIRIN a friend that frees them from aches and pains, and restores them to cheerful well-being.
BAYER

TRADE & FINANCE.

NO JUSTIFICATION IN PROHIBITING CASH BUSINESS IN SHARES.

Large Stocks Of Silver.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

MONEY.

The money market showed no particular change, but the rate for call funds was slightly steadier at 2 to 2 1|4 p.c., owing to treasury bill issues being in excess of maturities but trade in general still remaining very dull? Total sales of treasury bills during the week amounted to Rs. 500,25 lacs against which there were maturities to the extent of Rs. 380 lacs. The trade demand shows a small increase of Rs. 65.30 lacs The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 2 1|2 p.c., two months 2 3|4 p.c., three months 3 p.c. and six months 4 p.c.

STATEMENT OF IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 12th September shows a small increase of Rs. 30.06 lacs in the cash balance which now amounts to Rs. 23,36,68,000 as compared with Rs. 28.04 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 26.04 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 26.25, an increase of 1.19 p.c. over last week. Loans have increased by Rs. 52.34 lacs, while cash credits and inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 50.99 lacs and Rs. 9.82 lacs respectively. Government deposits as well as Other deposits have declined the former by Rs. 224.46 lacs to Rs. 11.78 crores and the latter by Rs. 71.26 lacs to Rs. 74.99 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 p.c.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

Opening steady, prices of gilt-edged stock eased somewhat as the week progressed. The decline was occasioned by a fall in the price of India Sterling stocks owing to the apprehension of a New India Sterling issue. It may be pointed out that Government have to meet £6 million maturing Treasury bills shortly before Christmas as well as to-day from the Imperial Bank by March next. The export trade on the other hand continues so slack and the commodity prices so low that Government may not find it convenient to purchase sterling to meet all their Home requirements. 3 1|2 p.c. Paper saw rather sharp fluctuations owing to mid month settlement and after rising to Rs. 65|8 declined and closed at Rs. 64|12. Ready commanded a premium of some 4 annas. The short term bonds were in demand and business in the 6 p.c. new loan was done at about 8 annas premium. The turnover, however, was comparatively small. 6 p.c. Bonds due 1931 and 1932 are quoted at Rs. 101-2 and Rs. 102. 5 p.c. 1935 and and 1933 loans eased a little to Rs. 96|4 and Rs. 100-3, and 1939-44 to Rs. 94-5. 6 1|2 p.c. Bombay Development Loan remained unaltered at Rs. 105-2. 4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan improved to Rs. 73-10 while 1934-37 kept steady at Rs 89-2. 4 1|2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan quietened to Rs. 83, while 1934 Bonds were unchanged at Rs. 95.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 16th instant. The total amounts, offered were Rs. 1,01;00;000 and Rs. 2;07;75;000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-9 and above aggregating Rs. 90 00,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months bills at Rs 99-0-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-0-6 received approximately 23 p.c. All lower tenders were rejected. The tota amount of accepted tenders for three months bills was Rs. 1,04,00,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 4-14-0 and Rs. 3-13-4 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 17th to Monday the 22nd September at Rs. 97-10-0 and Rs. 99-1-0 p.c. respectively. Intermediate six and three months treasury bills sold from 10th 15th September amounted to Rs. 84 lacs and Rs. 2,16,25,000 respectively.

Tenders for six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 24th September. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 26th September. Other conditions are as usual.

EXCHANGE.

There was a slight improvement in the tone of sterling exchange for near delivery, although forward positions still remained dull and listless. The increased demand for investment in treasury bills on foreign necessitating sales of ready T. T. against purchases of forward was reponsible for this situation. While there were no sellers at better than 1s. 5 3|4d. at the opening, the rate improved 1|32d at the close with buyers asking 1s. 5 13|16d. It may be noted that winter months which usually stand about a 1|16d. above ready T. T. rate, find numerous buyers at 1s. 5 25|32d. Import and Export trade both show hardly any signs of movement; delivery October to March is quoted at 1s. 5 3|4d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved from 4.85 15|16dols. to 4.86 3|32dols. French francs kept stady at 123.72. The Belga and the Italian lire are unchanged at 34.86 and 92.83 respectively.

GOLD.

The gold market continued featureless and rates were virtually unaltered with ready quoted at Rs. 21-6-9 per tola. The demand from upcountry has slackened and averages barely 8,000 tolas a day and stocks are quite ample being about 3 1|2 lakhs tolas. Sovereign rates further eased this week to 13-8-6 for ready and Rs. 13-8-9 for 8th October settlement. In London the quotation for gold improved from 85s. 0-1|8d. to 85s. 0 3|4d but closest at 85s. 0 1|2d. In our market the ighest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-7-0 and Rs. 21-6-9 for ready, 9th September and 8th October settlement and Rs. 21-7-9 and Rs. 21-7-6 for 7th November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £23,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £53,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 971,291 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £10,000.

SILVER.

Greater interest was displayed in silver this week and the volume of interbazar business was on an improved scale. The tone of the market was steady throughout and the price of ready moved between Rs. 48 and Rs. 48-7 per 100 tolas. It is reported that a "budia" of some 1,500 bars was made in the local market on London account. Indian Mint silver bars were delivered and this would lead one to the conclusion that they formed part of the recent sale made by Government to China banks. Stocks on hand have accordingly swelled to nearly 6,400 bars and the premium of near over forward has narrowed to about one anna per 100 tolas. The offtake has dwindled to some 65 bars a day, despite this being the settlement week. In Shanghai the tael improved from 1s. 7 5|8d. to 1s. 8d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 17d. and 16 13|16d. both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 48-7 and Rs. 48 for ready, Rs. 48-6 and Rs. 47-15 for 13th September settlement and Rs. 48-4 and 47-13 for 11th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £13,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £284,00

The total imports during the week amountd to 244 bars and Rs. 5,635 in coin. This week's shipment from London is nil.

SHARE MARKETS REMAINS CLOSED.

The position of the stock market is unchanged. It appears that the Committee decided in its meetings held during the week to keep the market closed until, in their opinion, times became normal. Of course they would have to act otherwise if obliged under some legal technicality.

The Committee invited a few members to give their advice and views in this connection, but it may be pointed out that such an action was futile though it might have been of immense help to the Committee prior to their original decision of closing down the market.

Whatever may be the wisdom in not allowing forward transactions, there seems not the slightest justification in prohibiting cash business in all the scripts. Apart from that, it is not clear how it lies within the power of anybody to prevent any one selling or buying shares of any description for cash although it is understandable in the case of forward transactions, since in the latter class of business an organised market with some set rules and regulations is essential.

It is sincerely hoped that the Government of Bombay will act promptly in the matter and protect legitimate trade by forcing the Committee to open all scrips without discrimination to cash dealings only.

Shares dealt in on cash have been quiet with some trade passing. Tata 2nd Pref. Shares suffered aset back on the Director's final decision not to pay a dividend. Quite a number of shares was offered for sale, the prices going as low as Rs. 45, though it improved to Rs. 46 at the close.

TATA STEEL CO. LTD.

The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. has published its annual report and accounts and the annual general meeting which was originally fixed for the 19th is postponed to he 30th instant. It appears that the meeting to be held will be a lively one since shareholders are taking more interest in the affairs of the company.

While examining the revenue account of the Company, it is noticed that the total sales including stocks at the close amounted to Rs. 6,00,21,018 and the expenses on production and or purchase of products amounted to Rs. 4,75,39,265. Comparing the above figures with those of 1928, the year 1929 being an abnormal one owing to protracted strikes in the works, it is noticed that while sales together with stocks at the end of that year figured Rs. 6,10,92,444, ie. Rs. 10,71,426 more than in 1930, the expenses on production and or purchase of products amounted Rs. 4,60,60,522, i.e. Rs. 14,78,743 less tan in 1930. The profit of the company stood at Rs. 1,09,60,541 in 1928 and is shown at Rs. 82,26,100 this year.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Andhra Valley (7 1|2 p.c. 1933 Notes) £100-10.
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock £77-10.
Attock Oil Co. Ltd. £1-2-6.
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935-45) £86.
Burma Corporation Ltd. £0-11-6.
Calcutta Tramways Ord. £0-11.
Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0-9-6.
Eastern Bank Ltd. £5-11.
French 5 p.c. Rentes £21.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn. £105-10.
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord. £1-5-9.
India 3 1|2 p.c. Sterling Stock £62-10.
India 4 1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan 1950-55 £86.
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock £53-10.
Indian Copper Corporation Ord. £0-1-6.
London and Rhodesian Mining and Land £0-1-9.
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. £0-11.
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd. £0-1-3.
Nitrate Railway Ord. £3-11-3.
Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ord. £1-15.
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd. £1-12-9.
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1|2 p.c. Deb. £63.
Tata Power 7 1|2 p.c. "B" Debs. 1934-48 £102.
Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debentures £97.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929-47 £104.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 19.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 64-12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 99/2
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73|10.
4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95
4½ per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83/
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94|14.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96|1.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94/4.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/3.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933|36 Rs. 100|8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105/2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1969 Rs. 99.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102.

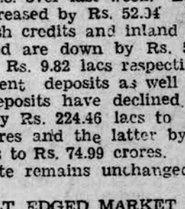
FORWARD RATES.

3rd October Settlement.
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-9-0.
5 per cent. 1945-55 100-14-0.
Tone of Market:—Quieter.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 19

100	Ralli Bros.	Badarpur 185
107	Ralli Bros.	Pandurna 175
100	Bussan and Co.	Warora 174.
52	Bussan and Co.	Sailu 168.
75	Bussan and Co.	Hingoli 170
200	Gokaldas Dosa	Wardha 175
100	Gokaldas Dossa	Hinganghat 175.
100	Gokaldas Dossa	Dabhoi 198
100	Gokaldas Dossa	Badarpur 194
100	Gokaldas Dossa	Itola 194.
100	Gosha Goshi Arvi	193
100	Gosha Goshi	Harsad 174
103	Gosha Goshi	Ujjain 181
103	E. Spinner and Co.	Pandurna 174
115	E. Spanner and Co.	Khamgaon 176



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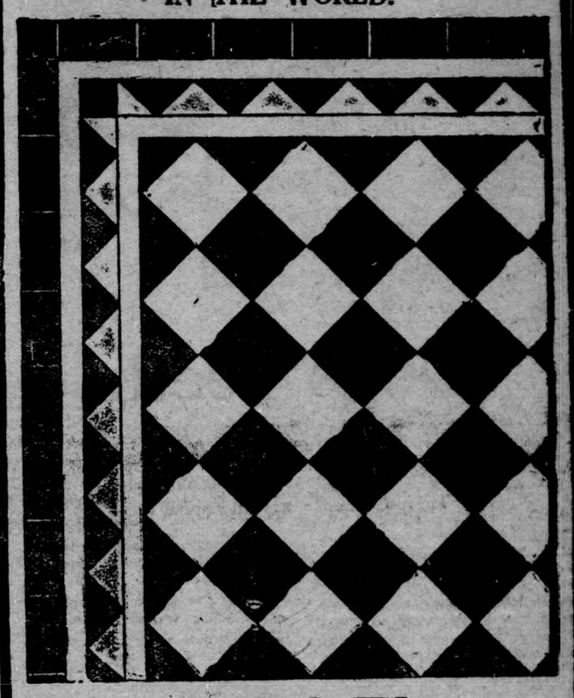

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WHICH house would you occupy in preference—a house with indifferent "kutcha" flooring, or one with clean, shining, and decorative tiles? The answer is fairly obvious. It is not only for its natural beauty that you would choose it, but from the points of economy and cleanliness as well. No dust-catching mats or expensive carpets, which need daily cleaning and dusting and frequent replacement.
That is the question which all quick-thinking and progressive property owners are to-day answering by getting their houses paved with modern, sanitary and beautiful tiles, and the best, strongest and most economical are produced at
THE ELEPHANT GLAZED TILES FACTORY
144, Dharavi Road, Dharavi, BOMBAY 17.
Showrooms:—2, Bruce Street, BOBAY
Branches:—
LAHORE CANTT. AHMEDABAD MADRAS
Ganga Ice Factory Build., Punch Kuwa, 113, Armonian Street.

COMFORT QUALITY VALUE?
GET "BAVAROY" and BE SURE!

Bavaroy is a fully jewelled 10½" Size movement gives a cheerful untiring Service. Reliable and Accurate, every part thoroughly tested.
Rolled Gold Rs. 16/- 9 ct. Gold Rs. 20/-
14 ct. Gold Rs. 23/- 18 ct. Gold Rs. 28/-
GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.
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PAIN BALM (Regd.)
CAME, SAW and CONQUERED ACHES and PAINS
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BOMBAY and KARACHI.

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It is a constant danger

It is the chief source of decay and pyorrhea.
The way dentists urge to combat it.

FILM is the great enemy of teeth and gums — a chief cause, according to world's dental authorities, of most tooth and gum disorders. Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. To remove film use the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film and easily remove it in gentle safety to enamel.

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To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

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B-19-B

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MEDICAL PROFESSION,

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What the People Say

THE ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of "An Atheist," published on page 10 of your issue of 15th September 1930, I am sure none can show who can justify the enormous drain on Indian revenues, Christianity proper, is the only child which first: did its filial duty most faithfully towards its affectionate parent, the "Vaidik" religion, as would be apparent from the following main principles borrowed by the Holy Bible from that religion:—

I to III. "Truth," "Charity" and "Male continence.—These are considered by the "Vaidik" religion to be the highest of virtues; and Christ's sermon on the mountain (S. Matthews, Chapters 5, 6 and 7) preaches them with a very high degree of accuracy and clearness.

IV. "Vegetarianism".—Genesis 1-29 says:—"And God said, behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which 'is' upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat". This is still peculiar to the "Vaidik" religion.

V. "Symbolism".—This almost inevitable form of God's worship would appear to be indirectly suggested in the following four verses of the Bible, which must be read together, in order to avoid any inconsistency:—

Genesis 1-27 says:—"So God created man in his 'own' image, and the image of God created him."

Genesis 5-1 says:—"In the day that God created man, the likeness of God made him."

Exodus 20-4 says:—"Thou shalt not make into the any graven image, or any likeness 'of any thing' that 'is' in heaven above or that 'is' in the earth beneath, or that 'is' in the water under the earth."

Deuteronomy 4-16 says:—"Lest ye corrupt 'yourselves,' and make you a graven image, the similitude of any figure, the likeness of male or female."

VI. "Material world."—The "Vedanta" philosophy alone, which was originally confined only to India, and which the Lord Jesus Christ must, therefore, be naturally presumed to have studied between the age of 12 and 30 years, under an esoteric disciple of Lord Shri Krishna, in India, before he commenced to preach (S. Luke 2-42, 2-43, 2-52 and 3-23), considers the appearance of the material world to be as unreal as the appearances seen in a Kaleidoscope, and therefore preaches total indifference to it, enjoining whole hearted devotion to God alone, the same as Jesus Christ has subsequently done as shown in the following six verses, 19 to 24, of S. Matthews Chapter 6:—

19. "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and dust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal."

30. "But long up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal."

21. "For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

22. "The light of the body is the eye: if therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light."

23. "But if thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness. If, therefore the light that is in thee be darkness how great 'is' that darkness!"

24. "No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one or love the other; or else he will hold to the one; and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon.

Such a one-centred mind is called "Vyavasayatmika Buddhi" in "Vadanta" philosophy.

VII. "Predestination."—According to the "Vedanta" philosophy, of times immemorial, every soul is predestined to all temporal pains and pleasures which he has to experience during life; and Jesus Christ preaches exactly the same principle in S. Matthew, Chapter 6, verses 25 to 27 which run thus:—

25. "Therefore I say unto you, take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink, nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?"

26. "Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they?"

27. "Which of you by taking thought can add one cubit unto his stature?"

VIII. "Ab'solute Monism."—The absolute unity, in spirit, of God and every soul, is established in 'Fatvamasi" which means "thou are that (God)", and which is the "Mahavakya" (Great word) of the "Chhandogya" "Upanishad" of "Sama Veda." And this great principle is most emphatically preached in several verses of the Holy Bible from amongst which I would quote a new herein below:—

S. Matthew 5-48 says:—"Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect". And perfection evidently is nothing short of omnipotence, omniscience and omnipresence. God's love helps every soul to rise to perfection by learning lessons through the receipt of his own peculiar deserts. Thus the love of God is shown by His perfectly impartial justice.

S. John 10.30, 10.38 and 14.20 run as follows:—

10.30. "I am my Father are one."

10.38. "The Father is in me and I in him."

14.20. "I am in my Father, and ye in me and I in you."

2. The foregoing 8 principles, as quoted from the Holy Bible clearly show what debt Christianity owes to its affectionate parent, the ancient Aryan Religion; but the socalled Christianity of modern times is a perfect stranger to its filial duty; and in his essay on the civil disabilities of the Jews, which applies to India with an equally great force, Lord Macaulay has but rightly said:—"A Christian is commanded, under the strongest sanction, to be honest in all his dealings; yet to how many of the twenty-four millions of professing Christians would any man, in his senses, lend a thousand pounds without security?" Who can explain how India, the golden chersonese, as I remember to have seen it called by most eminent Christian scholars of the West, could, during the British reign, be reduced to a state of not only extreme poverty, unknown to any independent nations in the world, but also to a most enormous indebtedness? However the reasons are not difficult to find, as would appear from the followng extracts from letters received by me in about 1903 from an old retired military officer friend of mine, from the Isle of man. My friend says:—"The War Office is at logger heads, and all they have been able to do, is to devise a new form of cap which will. I hope, materially add to the fighting power of the British Tommy! . . . Every article of food sold is adulterated, and dishonesty pervades all business. Our forefathers were satisfied with a small profit and to grow rich in a number of years. The present generation wants three hundred per cent." With regard to the physical deterioration in the west, my old friend has written:—"More than sixty per cent of the recruits are rejected for bad physique and smoker's heart. You will see some of the drafts going out to India. As an old soldier remarked the other day, it takes three of them rolled into one, to make a man."

In view of these lines, self made, Trustees, could not be expected to come to our rescue by relieving us of the tremendous unjustifiable burden of maintaining the Ecclesiastical Department.—Yours, etc.,

NILCANT R. SAHASRABUDDHE.

Deccan Gymkhana,

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Punjab's 14th "Dictator".

—:o:—

LAHORE, Sept. 20.

Mansa Singh, the 13th "Dictator" the Punjab "War Council" having been arrested Mr. Daulatram has been appointed as his successor.—A. P.

WHY SO?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Two Committees appointed by responsible public body to inquire into the alleged atrocities of the police at Ranpur have been arrested. I will leave aside for the present the legal side of the question altogether. But the action of Government is naturally raising serious doubts in the public mind viz., why should it be so? Is that a decent way adopted by Government in gagging public opinion? Allegations, which these Committees were appointed to inquire, have been already made by the people of Ranpur quite publicly and even published in papers: why should not have Government taken any legal actions against those people, who made them and published the same, if they considered those allegations to be untrue? When people demanded a public inquiry by a Committee, appointed by Government, containing officials and non-officials having confidence of the public, why should Government be not doing so?

It is, therefore, most unfortunate and unwise on the part of Government to ignore the force of public opinion in the matter by handling the situation so tactlessly and arbitrarily. If the public had any grievance to make, as they did complain so publicly in case of Ranpur, it behoved Government to make proper inquiries in the matter in order to satisfy public opinion. Instead the reverse is being done now-a-days and Government is but losing thereby all sympathy and support from the right-minded persons.—Yours, etc.,

A PATRIOTIC PARSI.

Ahmedabad, Sept. 18.

TEXTILE MILLS & BOYCOTT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. N. B. Parulekar, in his letter dated 23rd August published in your today's Dak Edition, replied to my former letter in a way that makes me suspect him to have written it out in a moment of excitement, being chagrined at my remarks, which are further justified as explained herein. As his letter contains again some misstatements and misrepresentations, obviously unnoticed by him, I have now to point out the same at length, and I therefore beg of you, Sir, to be good enough to publish this in full, in order to remove any misunderstanding amongst your readers that might have been created by him thereby about me.

My object in writing you the first letter on the above subject was a sort of constructive criticism, protecting against the then exclusion of the textile mills like the Marsden and Monogram Mills from the Swadeshi Subha here. Giving then my reasons so fully I only proposed that such mills should be allowed to be members of the Swadeshi Subha and that they must be made to abide by its rules and regulations. Happily this has been done since in case of these two mills, which perhaps Mr. Parulekar might not be knowing, but I hope he would not be sorry at that; I say so because his criticism of my first letter meant on the whole that he was not quite in favour of it and hence it could only be characterized as a sort of destructive criticism, which Mr. Parulekar would do well not to repeat anywhere else.

Now I would reproduce what I actually said in my first letter while making the above proposal that "it should be ruled inter alia that all members, having any European element, must expedite indianizing their staffs or Directorates, giving them certain legitimate time to effect the same, and that in purchasing cotton, yarn, coal, stores and machinery they should all give preference to Indian firms and to goods made in India, and only in case where things are not obtainable of Indian manufacture they could purchase only Non-British articles, preferably through Indians, boycotting British goods completely."

From the above it will be clearly seen that I have pleaded for giving some legitimate time to effect a change in indianizing the staff and Directorates and not as alleged by Mr. Parulekar, who now wrongly and perhaps deliberately misquotes me despite my pointing out the above, that I said "they should give preference to Indian firms, etc." and that to effect this I suggested "giving them certain legitimate time," whereby Mr. Parulekar unfairly tries to impress upon your readers that I suggested gradually giving preference to Indian firms and to goods made in India, but I am sure your readers would correctly draw their own conclusions from the above as to who was right in the matter and what was properly meant thereby.

He further attempts—rather in vain—to discredit my statement regarding the patronage so long given, rather exclusively, to the British firms by the Marsden and Monogram Mills in the purchase of stores, yarns, etc., by referring to the letter of Mr. Manilal Mulchand—the Director of those mills—but I think Mr. Parulekar has yet to learn how far such explanations should be accepted, especially when made in a language that certainly did not convey a meaning that it was not done so long in the past, but rather it was an explanation offered only to meet with the present situation.

As regards the use of British still made by some members of the Swadeshi Subha, I would only tell Mr. Parulekar that I do not stand in need of any advice from him, as have been already moving matters from here in my own way, which is happily improving things day by day in that direction from our Indian point of view to boycott everything British.

In the last but one para of his letter Mr. Parulekar argues in a way, from which it seems he cannot differentiate between the men dependant on an organised industry like the textile industry and those dependant on the trade of British goods. In the former case it would be simply suicidal to wreck the industry itself, which would also spell ruination of all its dependants, but in the latter case people could still pull on by changing their venue of trade and taking up dealing in Swadeshi goods or in this alternative Non-British goods.

By writing the last paragraph of his letter under reply Mr. Parulekar wants to show as it were that he alone understands the significance of Boycott, which simply betrays his bad taste for his critics. As I do not like to tom-tom things about myself I would only request him to be a bit patient for the present, as I am sure he would in course of time come to know the correct facts about me and my doings publicly privately on indirectly for the propagation of boycott of British goods.

Lastly, by writing the foot note below his letter Mr. Parulekar tells me that he would not go to print again, with which I am not at all concerned, but I think he thereby tries to convey a hint to me that I should also do so, feeling himself perhaps unable to stand my further criticisms if I were to give him a rejoinder again, which for reasons explained above I have rather been obliged to do.—Yours etc.,

PADAM P. D. GATI.

Ahmedabad, Sept. 17.

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India imports 20 Lakhs worth of Polishes annually.

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CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D., Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes: "I have tried many Astrologers, both native and European but I have found your work as the best of all."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

NATIONAL MILITIA.

A general rally of the National Militia will be held on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 7 a.m. (S. T.), at Madhav Baug. Attendance compulsory.

RAILWAY WORKER'S MEETING.

A meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Wadi Bunder Staff Union will be held to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. at 4 B. I. T. Building opposite Dongri Maidan to congratulate Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta and Sjt. S. C. Joshi.

All Railway workers are cordially invited to attend.

WOMEN'S PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a womens meeting will be held at Sukhanand Dharamshala, to-day (Monday), at 4 p.m. to protest against the two women, Mrs. Shah Nawaz and Mrs. Subaryon nominated to the R. T. C. attending the Conference.

Mrs. Hussain Tyebji will preside and Shrimati Ratanben Mehta, Dr. Dosibai Patel, Mrs. Tehmina Joshi and other women will address the meeting. All women are cordially invited to attend and register their protest.

CAFE NATIONAL.

All the girls who have promised to work in the Cafe Militia should be present at 3-30 p.m. sharp (to-day).

FOUND.

A Sliver Chain is fomd in Free Emergency Hospital, Lal Wadi, (near C. P. Tank). Claimant may apply for it at the above hospital.

One Rain-coat has been found The owner should claim it from the Enquiry Office, National Militia Swadeshi Bazar, Madhav Baug

POSTAL NOTICES.

With effect from Saturday the 20th Sept. the East bound Aeroplane will leave London on Saturdays and arrive Karachi the following Saturdays. The Inward air mails will therefore arrive in Bombay in the ordinary course, on Tuesdays and will be delivered by the Bombay General Post Office and its town sub-offices the same day instead of on Mondays as hitherto.

As the West bound air mails will leave Karachi on Wednesdays instead of on Tuesdays with effect from Wednesday (24th inst.), the following will be the latest hours of posting for the Outward Air Mail at the Bombay General Post Office:—(1) Unregistered correspondence, 6-30 p.m. (Sundays); (2) Registered correspondence, 3-00 p.m. (Saturdays); and with late fee (0-4-0), 5-00 p.m. (Saturdays).

BADMINTON TOURNAMENT FOR MALAD.

An open Singles Tournament of Badminton will be held in Malad, under the auspices of the Malad Juvenile Club. Residents of Malad, Kandivli, Goregaon, etc. willing to take part in the tournament are requested to apply for the entrance form to R. Errunza, Hon. Secretary, the Malad Juvenile Club, Kanu Cottage Malad. Entries close on 1st October.

TARUN BHARAT DAL.

With a view to bring about national awakening amongst the workers and the backward classes and to organise a band of well-trained and well-disciplined youths, drawn from their rank and file, and to place them in the front rank of the non-violent war of independence, the above Dal is formed. To enable the Dal to intensify their programme, public patronage in kind and money is the crying need.

"Swadeshi"

(The Bombay Ladies' Store)

Opens On

TUESDAY, the 23rd September, 1930. at 9-30 A. M

There will be four Departments

TEXTILE
ARTWARE
LEATHER &
STATIONERY
AND
HOUSEHOLD
GOODS

Hours of business :—
9-30 A. M. to 6-30 P. M.

ATTRACTING RECRUITS TO SEVA DAL

—:o:—

Impressive Demonstration At Khar

With the object of starting a branch of the Hindustani Seva Dal organisation in the suburbs, boys and girls of the Hindustani Seva Dal, Bombay, held an impressive demonstration at Khar Road on Sunday morning. Hundreds of men and women witnessed the impressive display of drill and singing by the girls.

After a procession through the principal streets at Khar, the demonstration terminated in a public meeting at which Miss Dilshad Sayyad, Editor of the "Congress Bulletin", was the principal speaker. In response to the appeals of Sjts. Sidhanath Pant and Sovani of the Seva Dal, a good number of recruits have volunteered to join the Seva Dal from the suburbs.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH

—:o:—

A public meeting of women to protest against the appointment of two ladies on the Round Table Conference to represent the women of India, will be held at 4 p.m. to-day at Seth Sukhanand's Dharmashala, C. P. Tank.

SLIVER CLASS.

All ladies who can offer their part time services for the national work are invited to attend the Sliver Class at Lalbaug, between 3 and 5 p.m. on and from Tuesday, September 23.

The first Drill parade of Desh Sewikas will take place on Wednesday at 4 p.m. at Seth Sukhanand Dharmashala.

THE NATIONAL MILITIA SWADESHI BAZAR

at

MADHAV BAUG

Time: 3 p.m. to 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMME.

5-30 p.m.: Garba and Vocal Music.
7-30 p.m.: "Beggar Girl".
(Featuring Miss Gohur.)
(Cinema Show.)

SPLENDID RESPONSE BY PUBLIC

—:o:—

NATIONAL MILITIA SWADESHI BAZAR.

The Swadeshi Bazar organised by the National Militia attracted thousands of people on Sunday. As it was a holiday, the Bazar was kept open from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m.

The Militia Amusements under the supervision of Mr. Jayman Daru provided an interesting entertainment. The film screened was one of the well-known production specially lent by Messrs. A. Hussein and Co.

The Cafe Militia which catered to the needs of the visitors was well patronised and the members of the Girls' National Brigade who run the Cafe deserve some mention.

—:o:—

PUBLIC MEETING IN PAREL.

Under the auspices of "F" Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday), at 7 p.m. at Shakti Maidan opposite the Hospital, Parel, when speeches will be made on "Present Independence War and Our Duty."

PROCESSION IN PAREL.

(Through Tarun Bharat Seva Dal.)

A procession under the auspices of Tarun Bharat Seva Dal will start from Shakti Maidan, Parel, to-day (Monday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in honour of the arrest of the Bombay "War" Council and to condemn the repressive policy of the British Government and will parade through the important streets and will end in a public meeting where prominent leaders will speak.

PRINCESS STREET PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the Residents of Princess Street will be held under the auspices of Byculla War District Boycott Committee to consider the advisability of appointing one committee to carry out Boycott propaganda of the Congress and to advance the cause of Swadeshi at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Monday), at Keshavbaug Princess Street.

Town Hall Picketing.

—:o:—

Mr. Y. J. Meherally writes:—

My attention has been drawn to a report that is appeared in the Press that I was one of those who were directing the disposition of volunteers at the Town Hall Election picketing on Thursday. The names of Seth Soorjee Vallabhdas and Mr. Nagindas Master were also mentioned along with mine. The fact is that the whole arrangements were in the sole charge of Sirdar Jamiat Singh, General Officer Commanding. The Congress volunteers. In fairness to my friend I am sending this note for publication, for to him alone belongs the credit of Thursday's demonstrations.

"LOKMANYA'S RIGHT-HAND" MAN

—:o:—

Tributes To "Kaka" Baptista's Services

"Father Of Home-Rule Movement"

Eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of "Kaka." Baptista at a meeting held under the auspices of the National Union on Sunday evening at the Dakshini Brahmin Sabha's Hari Keshav Gokhley Hall. Dr. B. S. Moonje presided.

RIGHT HAND MAN OF TILAK.

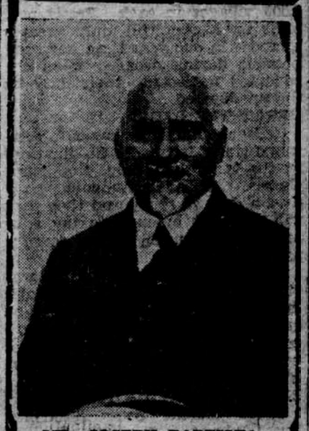
At the outset Dr. Moonje paid a tribute to the memory of "Kaka" Baptista with whom he first came in contact in 1914 on the occasion of the Provincial Political Conference held at Belgaum. The speaker knew Mr. Baptista since then and always found him to be the right hand man of Lokmanya. In him the country and more especially the Bombay city had lost a great leader and his place would remain vacant for a long time to come.

MR. KELKAR'S REGRET.

The president then read a letter from Mr. N. C. Kelkar who was to attend the meeting but could not do so. Mr. Kelkar in his letter said that Mr. Baptista's place would not be filled by anybody.

"KAKA'S" SERVICES.

Mr. K. P. Khadilker moved the resolution mourning the sad demise of Mr. Baptista who was styled as the father of the Responsive Co-operation movement. It further inumerated Mr. Baptista's civic services as Mayor of Bombay, and his services to the working



MR. JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

classes who had lost a guide in his death. It adthorised the president to forward the resolution to the members of Mr. Baptista's family.

FATHER OF HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

In moving the resolution Mr. Khadilker spoke at length. As an associate of the Lokmanya he described how Lokmanya and Mr. Baptista came in close contact and how they remained close friends and worked together till the time of Lokmanya's death.

Speaking about the two political comference one held at Poona and the other at Belgaum Mr. Khadilkar said that they were important events after the Lokmany's release in 1914. Mr. Baptista presided over the Poona Conference and the speerh laid great stress on the need of Home Rule for India. It was Mr. Baptista who expounded that idea and as a right hand man of Lokmanya he can be said to be the father of that movement. He worked for it all through his life and that was his great and noble contribution to the political life of the country.

Continuing the speaker said that Mr. Baptista's civic services and his achievements in the field of labour organisation in the Bombay city were equally great and the reason why he endeared himself to everybody was that he never discouraged anybody and always tried to encourage people.

ALWAYS CHEERFUL.

Giving a personal example the speaker said that one day before the judgment in his case was delivered in the High Court he saw Mr. Baptista and he (Mr. Baptista) smilingly told him "Never mind Mr. Khadilker, go to jail for 12 months. That will do you a lot of good." He naturally felt greatly encouraged at these words coming from the mouth of a life long friend of Lokmanya.

Referring to the National outlook of Mr. Baptista, Mr. Khadilkar said that the plan that Lokmanya and Baptista had in view when they started the Home Rule movement was to place before the Labour Leaders of Britain the Indian demand with something like an Irish back ground. Just as Dadabhai Nawroji a Parsi gave the word "Swaraj" to Indians so did Baptista an Indian Christian gave the idea of Home Rule to Indians. The great lesson of this to the mind of the speaker was that the accusation that freedom could not be granted to Indians because they dere divided into divergent castes, religions, etc. was entirely false. The very fact that the word Swaraj was introduced by a Parsi and the word Home Rule by an Indian Christian was a proof positive that Indians belonging to any race, caste, creed and religion had an equal share in the movement for national freedom. He felt sure that the day would not be far off when all Indian Christians would join the independence movement.

Concluding he observed that Mr. Baptista's death was a national loss to India and they all felt grieved for it.

Mr. Godbole seconded the resolution and Mr. A. R. Bhat further supported it.

Dr. Moonje in his concluding remarks stressed the need of all Indians developing a national outlook and put the resolution to vote which was passed unanimously the whole audience standing in solemn silence for a minute.

"DEPLORABLE BREACH OF FAITH WITH EUROPEANS."

—:o:—

Kenya Governor's Postprandial Speech

WHITEMEN'S "OWN COUNTRY".

LONDON, Sept. 20

Nairobi.—Sir Edward Grigg who is leaving next week on his retirement from Governorship of Kenya, at a farewell dinner at Nyeri last night, said that unless the colony was prosperous as a whole the natives would not prosper.

He added that he would do his utmost in Great Britain to encourage closer settlement because it was essential to all races and also because it would be a deplorable breach of faith with Europeans for Imperial Government to pursue any other policy.

Other needs of the White Settlement were security from sudden changes of policy at Home, reasonable measure of control over expenditure on services which mattered most and a share in the shapping of destiny of what after all was their own country.—Reuter

MUSLIMS ARE WITH THE CONGRESS

(Continued from page 1.)

their country and Indians could not rely on them to represent their case. For Indians the right thing to do was not to participate in the London Conference but to fill His Majesty's jails and Correction Houses. He exhorted the audience to boycott every inch of foreign cloth and all British articles.

Mr. Azeem Tayabji, a nephew of Mr. Abbas Tayabji, who has recently returned from England forsaking his studies and has joined the movement seconded the resolution. He reviewed the present condition of India and contrasted it with her past glories and said that the British rule of 150 years was solely responsible for this. Britain had never shown sympathy with Indian aspirations. On the contrary if Indians tried to improve their condition Government always put obstacles in their way. In such conditions it was futile to expect that those who were bent on going to England would succeed in getting India's demand recognised. Indians must fight their battle of freedom with the two great weapons of non-violence and boycott.

"ENEMIES OF INDIAN FREEDOM."

Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim further supporting the resolution said that the supporters of the R. T. Conference were enemies of Indian freedom and it was the duty of every Muslim to denounce them. He exhorted the audience to be prepared to demonstrate their resentment against them in an effective manner even if they had to suffer any hardship for it. "Let them go to London if they want, but let the world know that they are not your representatives", he added.

Maulana Ismail Surti observed that it was the religious duty of every Muslim to join the struggle for freedom. It was the Muslim community who lost this country and it was their duty to regain it.

WHAT THE MASSES WANT.

Mr. Abdul Majid, Vice-President of the Girni Kamgar Union, a worker himself, said that the main question was how to get bread for the starving masses and the Congress was trying to solve that question. That was the reason that made him join the movement and he exhorted his other comrades to do the same. He laid emphasis on Hindu-Muslim unity and said that the so-called Hindu and Muslim leaders and especially those who were supporting the R. T. C. were not so much concerned with the well-being of the masses as with their own interests.

The resolution was put to vote and was unanimously accepted. The meeting came to a close late at night. There will be two more meetings, one on Tuesday next at Palasgali, Nagpada, and the other on Thursday at the Northbrook Gardens.

MOONJE CORROBORATES SAPRU

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

In a statement to the Press, Dr. Moonje says:—

"My attention was drawn this morning to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's contradiction of the news appearing in the paper that I consulted him (Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru) before accepting the Viceroy's invitation to the Round Table Conference. I hasten to corroborate him. Of late, being otherwise very busy, I was not following the news in the paper. I did not consult him nor did I ever intend to do so. I am not responsible for the news in any way directly or indirectly. I left Nagpur on the 11th instant and since then I have been this side between Poona and Bombay."—A. P.

WELCOME TO MR. H. D. RAJAH

—:o:—

Public Meeting At Santa Cruz

The Youth League Santa Cruz convened on Saturday night a special meeting to welcome Mr. H. D. Rajah who was released from Thana Jail on Saturday morning after an imprisonment of six months in connection with the Salt Satyagraha in the Saraswat Colony Maidan under the chairmanship of Mr. Sunder Kabadi.

TRIBUTE TO RAJAH.

Mr. Kabadi in welcoming Mr. Raja referred to the work done by him on behalf of the Youth League of Bombay and the suburbs. He also referred to the admirable way with which he conducted "The Young Liberator". Mr. Kabadi was confiden tthat Mr. Rajah will live up to his reputation as an enthusiastic worker in the cause of country's freedom at a time when all the forces have to be brought into the fighting lines of the struggle for complete national freedom of India.

READY FOR THE FRAY AGAIN.

As Mr. Rajah rose to speak he was greeted with loud applause. At the outset he acknowledged with gratitude the kind sentiments expressed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting. Mr. Rajah regretted that as he was not contact with the current political thoughts he could not say at that stage what he would do in the immediate future. He had read the manifesto that was recently issued by the Bombay Youth League appealing to the rank and file of the Congress to agitate for an economic programme and for the establishment of National Constituent Assembly. He had no hesitation in identifying himself with all that had been adumbrated in the manifesto and he confidently hoped that the leaders of the movement would give it a serious thought and adopt it as the means of stiffening the present programme.

Dr. C. Y. Chitnis in welcoming Mr. Rajah also referred to the Manifesto and explained to the audience some of the main items in it. Messrs. Singh, Acharya, Abdul Rashid, Putli, Tyab Shaikh, and Mrs. Chandrikaben also spoke in support of the Manifesto.

"MODERN MAIDENS" AT THE CAPITOL

—:o:—

The principles of social obligations are immutable and unchangeable by any fashions, cults or artificial conventions, and their violation takes the inevitable toll of misery and unhappiness. This is shown in Metro-Goldwyn's new synchronised production, "The Modern Maidens" showing this week at the Capitol.

The story, set in glittering jazz palaces and quaint modernistic locales, depicts, the spirit of modern youth. Joan Crawford is the ultra-modern girl, raised in luxury and the spirit of jazz, who, like many another modern girl gets the idea that one can bargain with the Devil and yet cheat him out of his due. She is engaged—a marriage "de convenence"—and tries to bargain for her fiancee's success with a political power for she wants a successful husband. And then suddenly, like a bolt from the blue, real love enters the lists and an intricate situation is precipitated.

The settings are gorgeous, and there are some lavish spectacles—a great wedding scene, and an amazing futuristic mansion of a millionaire with a curious cross-word puzzle effect. Joan Crawford who plays the leading feminine role rises to glorious heights as an actress in the emotional scenes and tense dramatic situations of the film. Rod La Rocque as the politician and Douglas Fairbanks Jr. as the fiance of the heroine fill the two most important male roles in the picture and Eddie Nugent and Anita Page as modern jazz youngsters, Josephine Dunn as the 'old-fashioned' girl, and Albert Gran as the millionaire father are all cast in perfectly-fitting roles.

POONA RACES IN THE SCREEN AT CAPITOL.

The enterprising management of the Capitol have with their usual go—aheadness added one more attraction to their bill of fare. Amongst the movie news that will be screened at the theatre during the week will be included from Monday an item showing the last week's races at Poona with such details as the arrival of the Governor and Lady Sykes, the cheering the crowd and the wining of the Governor's Cup by Asallah.

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MR. R. V. MANKAR, of Khar Road, Bombay, writes under date the 4th July 1930:—"I have much pleasure in informing you that I was suffering from sore and mattering eyes and "Ankhi-Khoosh" gave me immediate relief and cured me completely within three days."

MR. NANA DOWLA of Harkness Road, Bombay, writes under date the 25th June 1930:—"My eyes were red and inflamed and mattering and painful in the light. Your "Ankhi-Khoosh" eye-drop cured me in two or three days. I found it very effective and gave me immediate relief."

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ALL-INDIA RUGBY TOURNAMENT

—:o:—

Bombay Gym. Win After Hard Fight

The Bombay Gymkhana qualified for the semi-final of the All-India Rugby Tournament when they defeated the Prince of Wales Volunteers by 14 points to 3 at the Cooperage yesterday. It was a well-contested game with deadly tackling and sound work in the scrums by both sides. Scott played a skilful game for the winners, while Hopkins who had few opportunities was always dangerous when he received the ball. Mc Leod was safe at back, and his touch finding excellent.

Before half-time the Prince of Wales led by a try but the Gymkhana levelled matters close in time. The game became thrilling on the change of ends when Scott made a brilliant run right through the centre, but was brought down. He managed to pass to Hopkins who scored a try. Scott took the kick but failed badly. Wilson obtained the second try for which Allen was mainly responsible. Priestley had bad luck with the kick, the ball striking the post. Scott made a desperate thrust and was over the line before he could be caught. Hopkins took the kick and made no mistake. In the closing stages the volunteers tried hard to score, but in spite of many scrums they were unsuccessful.

RESULT:

Bombay Gym Hana (1placed goal and 3 (rias)	14 pts.
Prince of Wales Volunteers (1 try)	3 pts.

TEAMS: Bombay Gym.:—Mc Leod, Scott, Priestley, Hopkins, Whitson, Allen, Harold, Gourlay, Richardson, Dickins, Jackson, Mc Kenzie, Thompson, Dyson and Boyce.

PRINCE OF WALES VOLUNTEERS:—Williams, Swindells, Wall, Jackson, Hewitt, Cottington, Roberts, Chadwick, Murphy, Langley, Holmes, Edwards, Lewis, Parker, Liddesdale-Palmer.

REFEREE: Captain Jones.

MONDAY'S MATCH 5-40 P.M.

1st Bn. Loyal Regt. vs. Hammers R. F. C.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

Saturday's results are as under:

The heavy shower this morning rendered the Cross Maidan unplayable. A few matches were decided on the Esplanade maidan.

Chartered Bank C.C.	56
Bombay Gymkhana	60
General Motors A.C.	80
B.B. & C.I. Loco	63 for 7
Forbes, Forbes Campbell C.Cn	37
McKenzies Ltd.	127 for 9
St. Xavier's College	66
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1930.

THE PERSONNEL

—:o:—

Our disgruntled co-operators have apparently no intention of accepting their exclusion from the Round Table Conference with cheerful resignation. They have started, so to speak, kicking and even biting. Doctor Suhrawardy has actually dissected and analysed the personnel with a ruthless, merciless, withering thoroughness that may well shock even the ungenerous Congressmen. But Doctor Suhrawardy's attitude is perfectly intelligible. To be let down after his gallant services to the Simon Commission and his uncompromising support to communalism is a fate which naturally calls aloud for the bitterest of bitter complaints. We heartily sympathise with Doctor Suhrawardy in his grief. But we cannot help recalling with equally sympathetic interest the original letter of Lord Irwin to Sriyuts Sapru and Jayakar. In the course of that letter the Viceroy made grateful references, instinct with hope and optimism, to the help of "many important communities, classes and parties" and "those who have stood side by side with my Government". His Excellency's letter raised hopes which have evidently not been fulfilled. Perhaps it could not be otherwise and Lord Irwin is not to blame. But signs are not wanting that in the process of selecting 50 or 60 "suitables" Lord Irwin has disturbed a whole colony of bees. We do not know if Lord Irwin will heed the warning of a tried friend like Doctor Suhrawardy, given in such graphic and lurid language as: "If the Conference fails, bleeting sheep and dumb-driven cattle of co-operation and moderation will return to India howling like wolves and roaring like lions and try to outdo extremists in their denunciation of the satanic Government." But it is clear that poor Lord Irwin is "in for it" and we sympathise with him.

This aspect of the matter apart, Doctor Suhrawardy's denunciation of the Conference personnel as a "galaxy of Rajas, Nawabs, Sardars, Dewan Bahadurs, Rao Bahadurs and Khan Bahadurs"—we had almost quoted the other variation "dumb-driven cattle of co-operation and moderation"—is fatal to the Conference. So is the statement, read between the lines, of Moulvi Mahomed Yakub. In their own way both confirm the universal contention that the Conference and its personnel please no Indian save the "delegates" themselves. And, as Mr. Walchand Hirachand, a non-Congressman, so pointedly remarked in an interview to our representative, he cannot "conceivably see how it is possible for the gentlemen proceeding to the Round Table Conference from India to commit this country to anything in the name of its people, when these amiable gentlemen represent none but themselves, and when the Congress is left out."

In this connection we are glad to notice that the Parsi community has openly repudiated Syts. Pheroze Sethna and Cowasji Jehangir and denounced the Round Table Conference. As Dr. Dadachanji said at the public meeting of the Parsis: "The very composition of the Conference showed that there was a conspiracy against India first to divide and then to rule." This is obviously true and is confirmed further, if any confirmation were needed at all, by the instructions issued to Muslim delegates on the one hand and by Doctor Moonje on the other. For the so-called explanation issued to the Press the other day means if anything, that the redoubtable Doctor's love of country is seriously limited by his prejudice against Mussalmans. He has felt no compunction in deserting the country and the Congress lest Muslim communalists may predominate at a Round Table Conference that has been boycotted by the whole of Nationalist India—Hindu and Muslim. To join a national movement and then to run away from it at the psychological moment merely to fight an exhibition bout with Mr. Mahomed Ali in London is a form of patriotism difficult to understand. It may be a compliment to the bureaucracy and the Muslim communalists, but it is desertion, pure and simple, of the country when it is engaged in a grim struggle for emancipation from foreign domination.

MERCHANTS STAND BY CONGRESS.

—:o:—

The Merchants of Bombay met together yesterday under the auspices of their Federation, to declare their unshaken faith in the bona fides of the Congress and their unflinching support to the Congress policy and programme. Mr. Mathuradas Mahani, who presided over this gathering, made a most telling speech in which he laid bare, with consummate felicity, the fallacies of the Finance Member about the causes and remedies of the intense economic depression prevailing in India to-day. He took as his text this universally admitted fact of the depression,—a depression more intense than could possibly be expressed by the catchword of world causes: a depression more universal in India in trade and industry and agriculture than the authorities misled by such unrepresentative Indians, as they habitually and exclusively consult (?), have yet recognised. Mr. Matani's diagnosis makes this "malaise" to be due almost entirely to the financial and currency policy of the present Government. He considers the new artificial ratio to be an unmixed evil and proceeds to argue that, because the Government have inflicted upon us this artificial evil, they must needs maintain it by still more artificial and still more ruinous methods. The series of mistakes, enforced one after another in an endless chain of inevitable sequence, begins with this false ratio; and continues through a studied, vigilant watch over the volume of currency. Mr. Matani points out that the Government have withdrawn more than 15 to 20 per cent. of our usual volume of currency, thanks to their suicidal resolve to maintain this impossible ratio. 20 crores of Notes have been cancelled in five years; 50 crores of rupees have either been melted down and sold out as depreciated silver,—no body has yet ascertained what aggregate actual monetary loss Government have inflicted on India in this channel alone,—or have been collected together in the Currency Reserve to lie unused and unusable for any productive, economic, or profitable purpose. Mr. Matani mentions only in passing the volume of Government cash balances also lying idle in the vaults of the Bank; and does not even touch upon the withdrawal of the country's very considerable floating capital in the form of the 50 crores of Treasury Bills outstanding. With this volume of the current cash of the country withdrawn, well might Mr. Matani ask if there could be any honest and reasonable surprise at the prevalence of this depression. The agriculturist has lost what little purchasing power the ruinous land revenue systems ever left him; and so the import trade has fallen, and the exports, growing larger in quantities, are receiving less and less than their due in money. Commerce must needs stagnate under these conditions; and what little large scale industry has obtained some sort of a footing in India by this time is being silently strangulated by such devices. Ill-informed captains of industry, like the Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, may, following the bureaucratic cue, labour to prove that black is white: but the commonsense of the Indian mercantile community has not taken them long to penetrate through the camouflage of Government's special peaders, and expose it to be the sham that it is. Mr. Matani's public denunciation is one of the most effective of such exposures.

This exposure, however, of the causes and influences of the economic depression in India was a by-play. The real purpose of the meeting held by the Bombay merchants was to show to the world that the ordered attendance of the Indian members to the Round Table Conference had not an ounce of support in any important section of the Indian public. The struggle is now no longer a struggle of the intelligentsia alone. Merchants have joined in unwaveringly; and the peasants have already signified their allegiance and adherence by their achievements in Gujerat. Whom, then, do the invitees of the Round Table Conference represent? Whose opinion will they reflect at the Conference? Whom will they bind by their settlement (?) of the Indian problem? The Viceroy has, indeed, flagrantly broken his own assurances of not more than three or four months ago. In one of his many declarations Lord Irwin had declared to expectant admirers that he would select the personnel—the Round Table Conference on the recommendation of important organisations and interests in the country. He has now realised, however, that no considerable organisation of Indian public opinion would consent to go to the Round Table Conference, under the conditions that the bureaucracy wants to impose upon that body in advance.

The Peace negotiations have amply proved, even by their futility, that the bureaucracy has no whit changed its outlook: and Lord Irwin is a helpless tool in the hands of that unrepentant, incorrigible bureaucracy. Hence, the promised procedure of selection after election has been abandoned; and instead a clear command has been issued from Simla to all those who woud go to the Conference no matter how the bureaucracy seeks to tie down their hands. The merchants of Bombay, therefore, did no more than point out that they had neither part nor lot in such palpable humbug. They declared that, under an atmosphere when the 'lathi' charges were the order of the day, when hundreds and thousands of the country's flower of youth and wisdom was imprisoned; when reason had vanished from the councils of government and blind fury taken its place against the most modest and legitimate demands of the Indian people, no one could usefully represent India at any gathering held in London; no one could successfully settle all outstanding questions or any of them; and so there was no hope of any benefit from permitting the good name of the Indian mercantile community being prostituted by such junketings at the expense of India. They have, therefore, done wisely and well in putting on record such clear and unambiguous declaration of their sentiments on the subject; and we can only trust other similar organisations will follow suit. It then becomes immaterial whether delegates (?) to the Round Table Conference respect these sentiments or not. They are declared to be non-representative, and so they would have no chance to misrepresent or falsely bind this country.

THE TABLE ROUND

—:o:—

(BY W. B. GOKHALE.)

Round and round, the 'Table Round'
Will move in rhythmic beat
And Kipling, once more shall, he sound
The twain shall never meet—
For East is East and West is West
And fruitless is the union quest!

And yet the East will meet the West
Beneath the Albian Blues
To fulfil Tennyson's hopeful zest
For which we find the clues
In words so very gay—
"The East and West without a breath
Mix their dim lights like life and death
To broaden into boundless day!

But who knows yet the 'Table Round'
May amply prove that Kipling's sound.

INDIA'S GUARD OF HONOUR.

—:o:—

Role Of Women Workers.

(BY HORUS.)

To really thinking people, the part played by Indian women in the present mass movement is not a matter of surprice inasmuch as it ever has been the privilege of womanhood to become the guard of honour in the hour of patriotic struggle. But certain unthinking persons who have been fairly "funked" by this immense sweep of nationalism have aired particular views with regard to the service of Desh Sevikas and other women workers which at once betray the stuff their mentality is made of. With an all-knowing nod and a wink full of over-ripe wisdom these gentlemen, suffering from "bureaucracy complex" assure us that the reason why these women are "gadding about in processions and becoming hoarse on platforms"—is that they never had an earthly chance under Indian social conditions to show themselves off! "They are having a good time", these oracles assure us, shivering at the same time under the unholy mantle of Miss Mayo. For sheer vulgarity and shop soiled erudition, nothing can beat the above coming as it does from a set of parasites who hug so lovingly their bureaucratic dogma to their heart.

AWAKENING.

As a matter of experience, it is the countrywide participation by women in the this struggle that makes us aware of the deep significance that it has to the masses. It is not stretching chivalry too far when one avers that the spirit of womanhood can do no wrong, and the part played by women only points out the righteousness and truth that underlie this movement. The very Indian woman who had till recently played a feeble part in the country's civil and political life, has now rushed forth with her noble weapons and become its greatest asset. Like a guardian angel her presence in the movement inspires undying hope and tenacity of purpose. The question of honour and self-respect has stung her to the quick.

MOTHER OF HUMANITY.

Exactly in the same measure as in other civilised countries, has the mother of humanity in India shared the vivifying influences of nationalism, and under the stress of changing ideas and needs has adopted this sheerly active attitude. Her presence not only denotes the depth of mass feeling in India but adds the strongest element of seriousness to it, and we are made to feel that history is being silently made.

STUDENTS & NATIONAL SERVICE.

—:o:—

URGENCY OF VILLAGE WORK.

(By C. R. REDDY).

Students must be trained to organised and sustained work. Fitful bursts of patriotism have their value as life factors. It is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all. Similarly it is better to have been patriotic even for awhile than never to have responded, owing to cowardice or selfishness, to the call of the country. But if fitful feelings and idealism could be harnessed and organised into selected habits, the horde will become an army—a stable and persistent force.

NATIONAL SERVICE IN VACATIONS.

Most students enjoy holidays for at least three months in the year, two in summer and one in winter. And during the vacations they go to their several places in the mofussil, towns or villages. During this period if they could be organised to do extension work in their neighbourhood on a systematic scale, they will become an army of enlightenment.

Consider the number of College students for this scheme. It can be worked well only by students in the College grades. There are about 5,000 College students in each of the Presidencies. Imagine 5,000 villages being given some intellectual nourishment and awakened from their paralytic stupor for two months in the year 5,000 villages in each Presidency. Mass awakening will make greater progress in one year than has been possible during decades when the educated neglected their duty by the uneducated.

REPAY THE DEBT.

College education is not self-supporting. It has to be financed by the taxes paid by the rural classes. College students have thus a debt to repay and they may will repay it by undertaking educational extension in the country parts.

Educational extension is education through speeches, systematic lectures and conversations and question and answer. It needs no equipment though lantern slides will make extension work more efficient and popular.

RURAL EDUCATION LEAGUE.

There should be a Students' Rural Education League in each Presidency conforming roughly to the following plan:—

Management:—Should be under Public Leaders with if possible a strong quota of Teachers. Subjects to be dealt with fall roughly under two classes:—General Education and welfare. Under General Education the following topics may be included:—Histories of India, England, and other Modern Nations, special attention may be paid to Japan and the Islamic States, Civics, Taxation systems, Constitutional histories, modern Politics etc. may be taken up. Also Geography, Economics and Sociology. The lectures should be simple, interesting and modern in tone. Pedantry should be avoided. Welfare subjects are best taken up by Science and Medical students. Hygiene and Temperance would be the chief features and also group games.

Mode of Operation:—Students in the same locality or in close vicinity should form into batches of 2 or 3 and take up 2 or 3 villages for the long vacation and one village for the short. Thus each batch would cover 4 villages in a year. Since the normal duration of the college course is 4 years, there is plenty of scope for imparting a fair amount of education to the villages chosen.

It is best that students should go in batches. Otherwise they would feel lonely and socially stranded.

HOUSING THE COUNTRYSIDE.

In the villages such assemblies can be held only in the evening after the day's toil is over, say between 7 and 9 p.m. The students may have to board and lodge in the villages but this in most places is not a difficult problem. The villagers are as a rule most hospitable.

The subjects should be dealt with in lectures not more than 10 or 12 in number. They should be simple, bold and interesting. And after a lecture, questions may be invited. Two subjects may be taken up each evening. Between 5 and 6 p.m. the village lads may be initiated into group games. Two weeks at a centre will suffice.

It is not necessary to devote the entire vacation for this work. It would be enough if 6 weeks in summer and two in winter are thus employed. Each batch may take up 4 centres for a year.

Apart from the good done to the masses the students themselves

(Continued on Page 8.)

CLASSIFIED TRADES EXHIBITION AND SWARAJ

—:o:—

INSTRUMENT FOR MASS AWAKENING

(BY NERISSA SINGH.)

American Independence began with the boycott. Modern Italy, in the time of Mazzini, used it against Austria. We too have adopted the same method. It apparently is one of the most effective weapons of a subject nation striving for liberty when carried out in its entirety. To carry out this fight of ours in this line means sacrifice, sacrifice, and more sacrifice plus hard work. The fruit of this sacrifice and this hard work is the overthrow of materialistic thraldom, the removal of our appalling poverty, and the returning to manhood of the mass population—providing employment—preventing, or more practically speaking, lessening the drain of over Rs. 180 crores on imported manufactured goods.

SWADESHI LEAGUE'S WORK.

Already we are paying a great deal of attention to the grave and vital question of propagating Swadeshi throughout the land. The next step upon which great stress must be laid is how to satisfy the demands thus created. For this purpose the Bombay Swadeshi League, the All-India Swadeshi Information Bureau, and other allied organizations have been established. They are undoubtedly doing marvellous work by introducing the manufacturers, merchants, and consumers to each other, and by collecting the necessary information from the various home industries and giving same to the enquirers free of charge.

EDUCATING THE CONSUMER.

Besides these helpful semi-altruistic associations, we have at present the even more practical means of educating the consumer, namely exhibitions. The ordinary exhibitions, I regret to say, have not quite fulfilled the requirements of Swadeshi, since some of the organizers concerned have indiscriminatingly opened their doors to perhaps any merchant. I do not want to attack any individual, but I must confess that I felt very much disappointed when I noticed a friend purchased a wrist watch band under the name of Swadeshi and then discovered on her arrival home the stamp made in Germany. Besides that I found a few stores well represented in one of the exhibitions in this city in spite of the fact that members of the Desh Sevika Sangh are picketing their stores even to-day. Wares from another that I myself was picketing were also quite prominent. Not only in case of these, but anyone who is a little acquainted with the home made articles can emphatically say that many things that were deceptively sold as Indian products were foreign—some other countries' Swadeshi, of course. This is what I consider deliberately and maliciously exploiting the fruits of the efforts and hard work of many ladies and gentlemen in propagating home industries. And I sincerely urge co-operation to prevent such gross misrepresentation.

VALU OF EXHIBITIONS.

At this point I want to lay considerable stress on the Classified Trades Exhibition and its future. The highly industrialized nations of the world are taking advantage of the educational and commercial value of these institutions—a meeting place for manufacturers, dealers, and consumers, and also a place to find out what is new in the market. We, too, as beginners in the industrial field are utilising the same methods effectively. It is obvious that the orderly and attractive display of the Classified Trades Exhibition at Madhav Baug has more than fulfilled the expectations. Unlike the other exhibitions it has brought the manufacturers in direct contact with the consumers—a personal touch that can be considered the stepping stone towards industrial independence since we have fallen in line in changing the old adage "let the buyer beware" to the "protection of the buyer by the manufacturer". To make this clear I shall just say a few words regarding exhibitions in America.

AMERICAN EXAMPLE.

Trade exhibitions in America are conducted on the basis of service. Yes, service to the consumer which sooner or later develops into a mutual advantage. The manufacturers make provisions to explain to the clients or prospective clients the real value of their articles. Let us take the specific of a particular exhibition.

"HOUSE SHOW"

In a house "show" one finds the entire compound arrayed with only the requisites of home. On entering the exhibition one

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

Impartial News!

The Calcutta correspondent of one of the most important and influential British dailies wired to his paper the happy news that Civil Disobedience was waning. He refers to the indignation aroused by the shooting outrages "even which even Congress sympathisers realise that Civil Disobedience is responsible." Having uttered this outrageous libel—it will be noted that this is in the teeth of even official admissions to the contrary—the correspondent proceeds to give his million readers some details regarding reactions against the Congress thus: 'In villages of Bengal and Bihar, Hindus and Muslims are joining hands in anti-Congress demonstrations, are pledging loyalty to the Government, and are forming Peace Committees to combat the Congress campaign." There should have been nothing surprising in this nonsense if it had been published in the "Daily Mail", the "Morning Post", the "Observer" or even by the "Manchester Guardian". But it appeared in, of all papers, the "Daily Herald", the organ of the Labour Party, and famous for its so-called impartiality! And yet Indians are accused of unscrupulous propaganda and misrepresentations.

Welcome!

In these days of the Press Ordinance any addition to the number of existing journals in India is a thrilling event. We, therefore, gratefully welcome the birth of a daily News Bulletin started by the Bengal Government under the editorship of Mr. Tufnel Barrett I.C.S. That it will fulfil its promise of giving "news items regarding picketing in the Mufassil and its effect" is beyond the shadow of a doubt. Mr. Barrett may not be, strictly speaking, a journalist, but he is an I.C.S. and, as is well-known, nothing is impossible for an I.C.S. We may, therefore, hope that Mr. Barrett will bring the bright little thing to the intended level almost at the very start. The only danger, perhaps, unavoidable, is that Mr. Barrett may find himself in the vicious circle of "Picketing which is ruining India is dead, picketing which is ruining India is dying, picketing which is ruining India has positively declined and then again picketing which is ruining India is dead!" We are, however, sure Mr. Barrett will not mind this petty inconvenience for the sake of the cause. The price is one pice which, considering the organization, is very low indeed. But subscribers should thank the tax-payers of Bengal for this. By the way it would be interesting to know the circulation that the Bulletin commands outside the official, semi-official and Anglo-Indian world.

A Magisterial Ordinance.

No one with any sense of public service that a genius does to society can withhold admiration from the District Magistrate of Thana. By a recent order he forbids "loitering in the streets and open spaces in front of the liquor, toddy, opium and intoxicating drug shops, whether for the purpose of preventing or dissuading members of the public from entering the shops or otherwise." While he has nicely distinguished between such persons and those who may loiter similarly but for the purpose of persuading others or themselves to enter the shops, he has also filled up all the lacunae in the Viceregal Ordinance. The Thana Magistrate has succeeded where Lord Irwin had failed. This brilliance must be acknowledged. We hope Lord Irwin will translate him to the Imperial Home Department vice Mr. Haig on Special Duty.

Hard Lot.

The decision of the Bruening Cabinet in Germany to carry on the Government in spite of the hostile groups that face them in the Reichstag is a heroic one but conscious as the Hitler Party is of the increase in its political power, its present representatives in the Reichstag will not make it easy for the Bruening Government to carry on. The Communists too will be a thorn in its side. The probability is that Herr Bruening and his colleagues hope to fill the interval between now and the assembling of the new parliament with adroit manoeuvres which may lead to the creation of a coalition of "middle parties" whose leaders can effect an understanding with the German Nationalists, invite them to participate in a new coalition Government and give German politics a much-needed stability.

"AN OUTRAGE ON UNIVERSITY AND STUDENTS".

"No Justification For Police Excesses".

SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S FINDING.

CALCUTTA, Sept 20.

The report of the Special Committee appointed at a joint meeting of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University Executive Committee of Post Graduate Councils and the Governing Body of the University Law College to enquire into allegations of assault by police upon several students in Asutosh Buildings on Sept. 9 in connection with demonstrations following the arrival of Miss Slade in Calcutta was issued to the members at this afternoon's Senate meeting.

The Committee is of the opinion that action of the police constituted an outrage on the University and its students for which there was no justification. Police did not care to ask the University Authorities, who were actually available on the spot for permission to enter the buildings, nor did they report their complaints to them. These excesses, the Committee says, were committed by the police led by an officer of the rank of Deputy Commissioner. The Committee disbelieves the story that brickbats or missiles of any kind had been thrown at the police from Asutosh Buildings.

IMPROBABLE STORY.

The Committee adds: Not only is such a story improbable but there is positive evidence to the contrary. The Committee entertains no doubt that reparation is due from the police to the University and to the students concerned. Such reparation should, according to the Committee, be full and adequate and should include unqualified apology from the police and adequate punishment of the delinquents. The Committee recommends that his Excellency the Chancellor should be approached and be requested to secure such reparation as well as guarantees against repetition of such incidents.

It will be for the Syndicate to decide whether any further action in the way of legal proceedings against those concerned should be taken.

Altogether 21 students including the son of Mr. Justice S. K. Ghose received injuries of various kinds. The report of the Committee, which includes Lt.-Col. Hassan Suhrawardy (Vice Chancellor), Sir Nilratan Sircar, Principal Herambachandra Maitra, Principal W. S. Urquhart, Charuchandra Biswas, Dr. P. N. Banerjea, Promothonath Banerjee, Sir C. V. Raman and Prof. S. Radhakrishnan is unanimous.—A. P.

"MERCHANTS MUST RECOGNISE THIS IS WAR"

(Continued from page 1.)

ernment's misdeeds in such places as the Round Table Conference would do well to cogitate upon it. The Indian producer after exporting larger quantities of his produce gets lower values, thanks to this ratio question and thanks to the manipulation of the currency as outlined above. His burdens, however, in the shape of Government revenue conscionable or unconscionable, remain the same, if not increased; and as they are fixed in cash, that is to say, in rupees, the value payable in respect of his own produce is much higher than appears on the surface.

That again intensifies the distress of the primary producer in the country, and hence the fall in trade to even a much larger extent than could be explained by our own political sentiment manifesting itself in an economic boycott of foreign goods. The latter is a weapon to be used with discretion, though bound to be efficient in a degree much greater than we can conceive of it only it is properly handled. Already the trade has fallen both on imports and exports; but the fall on the side of imports is much more considerable than can be explained by reasons like the prevalence of the boycott movement.

Boycott is undoubtedly effective, but I would like you to consider that the very effectiveness of the boycott is due to the reduced purchasing power of the cultivator, who, therefore, becomes a convinced adherer of all those influences in the country which are calculated to put an end to her continued exploitation by foreigners. The strength, therefore, of the political sentiment in the country which has all but united the various economic interests in a decisive opposition to the present regime has been grievously underestimated by the authorities, who chose to think of the hartals and other such phenomena as explaining the present economic distress and depression.

LACKING IN PURCHASING.

This argument applies primarily to commerce and that too to foreign commerce, but it applies also to domestic industries, particularly all those large-scale industries like the cotton mill industry, which have to depend for their prosperity upon the continued prosperity of their local markets. The Indian consumer is lacking in purchasing power, that purchasing power has been reduced partly as a result of the currency policy noted above and partly also by the unbearable burden of the present very costly system of administration prevailing in the country. Despite, therefore, high protective duties given to leading industries of the country, it is nevertheless unable to absorb the output of these industries or give those industries fullest possible employment simply on account of the inability of the masses to absorb their production. The cotton mill industry particularly, which interests all in this City, may have other reasons for its present grievous plight.

WHY INDUSTRY SUFFERS.

I need not point out at length how vital and varied are the several interests connected with the cotton industry and dependent for their own prosperity upon the success of that industry in the City. It is not merely workmen, clerks and managing staff and heads who are directly dependent for their daily bread upon this industry, but a large body of middlemen engaged in marketing its products and their associates like brokers, agents, shopkeepers, transport organisations, etc. are similarly dependent on the same and as the main source of prosperity dries up all these dependants also suffer in a progressively increasing measure. The tale of the cotton industry may be repeated in other similar industries in the country. My point, therefore, chiefly lies in saying that industry, like commerce and agriculture, suffers and suffers very grievously because of the economic policy of the present Government continued and developed from a wasterful and harmful legacy of the past.

A VICIOUS SYSTEM.

It is to cure radically and permanently this vicious system that the political movement of our present times has grown. What I am calling change of system is called by Mahatma Gandhi "change of heart" No amount of padding or tinkering will save the situation. What is wanted is a radical change in outlook such as that demanded by Mahatmaji crystalising the minimum national demands in his celebrated Eleven Points. Government have already written their answer to that national demand, and I need hardly repeat to you how futile it is to expect from such authorities that radical change in outlook which alone can solve the present problem of India and restore to her the prosperity that she seems to have lost all-round.

WHOM DO THEY REPRESENT?

The Round Table Conference has been called, we are told, to come to some agreement about these evils; but if we are to judge the events that have happened so far we see no sign of that radical change in outlook which alone can meet the situation, and I cannot understand how any Indian calling himself a patriot could possibly discover any warrant in the events or utterances that have taken place so far for believing that the spokesmen of the British Government in India mean to establish that economic and political autonomy of the country which alone can remedy our economic distress. We are, therefore, here to record our emphatic opinion that those Indians who have been commended by the Viceroy to attend the Round Table Conference cannot possibly reflect the real Indian opinion and, therefore, will not at all be able to assist in the solution of the problems facing the country.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

I may mention in passing the radical breach of Government's own promises in regard to the selection of the personnel of this Conference. We had been by the Viceroy himself in the past that the personnel of this Conference would be selected by indirect election by nomination of those individuals whom representative organisations or interests in the country would indicate to be the right and proper persons for gathering together in such a Conference intended to solve the fate of the nation.

What has become of that promise? What has happened to that policy? Whom do the individuals now selected represent? They are men, eminent for one or another fad in politics, or distinguished for past obedience to the desires of the Government. They are men who have a consistent political record of thwarting the ambitions and aspirations of the people of this country, or radically disbelieve in the possibility of Indians to rule themselves!!! They are men who may pretend to represent bodies and organisations with which they may be connected, and it is just to blow out that bubble that we have met here to-day and record our emphatic opinion on the subject.

ARRESTS CONTINUE.

Their fitness to represent any Indian bodies or to reflect any considerable Indian public opinion is the more questionable, because the situation to-day is not such as to permit any of these gentlemen and ladies to stand up as spokesmen of India. Government still continues its repressive policy without abating an iota of fury and venom of the attack. Government still arrest by scores and hundreds every day peaceful picketers who are only engaged in promoting the economic interests of the country which the Head of the Government himself has declared is a laudable object in explaining his very Ordinance directed against this picketing, and still larger numbers are being sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment every-day merely because they chose to be patriots rather then parasites of the bureaucracy.

Under these circumstances, I doubt what purpose any Conference could achieve especially when the elements composing it are so unrepresentative as those now selected to make up the cast for this farce. I am indeed, one of those who do not despair of making compatible even now the interests of England and India, if only sane counsel could prevail and a far-sighted policy adopted to achieve that objective.

INDIAN INTERESTS SUB-ORDINATED.

For my part, I doubt not that India, soundly organised economically and industrially, would still be able afford as great and profitable market to any one who will trade with us on equal terms as could be found anywhere else in the world. We are, indeed, to-day in a very largely backward stage of economic development. Principally an agricultural country, we are called upon to pay for the luxury of an excessively industrialised State. As such we have lost our old-time self-sufficiency and have not only become needlessly dependent for our daily necessities on foreign supplies, but in the process are ruining our own natural economic development. That again, I submit, is the fault of a regime which never considers Indian economic interests as the principal point to be considered in designing any policy of Government, in short, which not seldom subordinates Indian interests to non-Indian. For the remedy of this state of things we have all been anxious, but the ways and means of accomplishing that remedy are not in the opinion of all of us, the same.

EQUALITY OF STATES WANTED.

The majority of Indian people, however, under the inspiring lead of Mahatma Gandhi have now come to perceive the futility of obtaining, through the present regime, any remedy without that radical change in outlook, without the "change of heart" as Mahatmaji would call it, which alone can make for a lasting cure. Hence his decision to boycott the Round Table Conference, whose purpose is not to assure India an equality of status with all the members of the Commonwealth of Nations known as the British Empire, but merely to discuss more or less the academic question of India's fitness at some distant future for that ambition. The Indian mercantile community has felt the wisdom of this decision, and therefore, taken it to heart, and hence it has met to-day to record as its opinion that those, who in contravention of this decision, have accepted the selection of the Viceroy to be present at the Round Table Conference, have no authority of justification to claim to be representative of the Indian public of any kind or shade whatsoever.

THIS IS WAR.

I recognise, indeed, that in carrying out this decision, and particularly in standing by the policy enunciated by our revered Mahatmaji through thick and thin, a very heavy sacrifice would be entailed upon the commercial public. But I recognise also, and I trust the commercial public will join me whole-heartedly in that recognition, that this is a war-a novel and exceptional war, in that it is waged without any violent weapons. In a war it becomes imperative and absolute duty of every citizen to contribute his share in accordance with his ability and even in accordance with his inclination. The leaders of the country have by deciding on the boycott of foreign goods and by insisting upon complete boycott of all such illusive organisations as the Round Table Conference which have as their objective not the freedom of India but the rivetting of her bonds, not the emancipation of India but intensification of the exploitation that now goes in the country.

MERCHANTS MUST SACRIFICE

In that crisis of the country's misfortune, the intelligent and influential merchant classes must needs some in for its due share of the sacrifice and sufferings inseparably connected with such a struggle. We, the merchants of India must regard this as our privilege to make that sacrifice and to bear that suffering. And if, though the spirit be and the flesh be weak, we cannot hold out or join actively in such a campaign, let us at least do the minimum that can legitimately be expected of every one, let us not thwart our leaders and spoil their plans by any contravention of their resolves.

R. T. C. DELEGATES REPRESENT NONE.

Mr. Gordhandas Gocuidas Morarji then moved the following resolution:—

"So long as the atmosphere in India continues to be tainted by the repressive policy of Government, and so long as Government do not change their attitude towards the national aspirations of the Indian people, but on the contrary are intensifying every day means of exploitation and sharpening new repressive weapons, this public meeting of the mercantile community of Bombay, called under the auspices of the Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations (Mahamandal) records its emphatic opinion that the Round Table Conference to be held under such circumstances is against the interests of the Indian nation and, therefore, declares that those taking part in that Conference do not represent any section of the Indian nation, and that both the mercantile community and Indian people have no concern or connection with the doings or sayings of such Indians invited to the Round Table Conference."

A MIRAGE.

Speaking on the resolution, Mr. Gordhandas said that the proposed Conference was a sort of a mirage to induce Indians to walk into its traps. But Mahatma Gandhi who had now correctly understood the selfish mentality of the British politicians, had seen through their game, and advised that no self-respecting Indians should participate in it, unless an assurance was given that a scheme for granting the "substance of independence" would be discussed at the Conference. The vague hopes dangled before their eyes by the Viceroy and others had no foundation in fact. For instance, while some members of Parliament sought to entice the Indians with honeyed words, another section of the same Parliament bluntly and openly described the Indians as barbarians and unfit for any political power.

NO EQUALITY OF STATUS.

A Round Table Conference, continued the speaker, implied equality of status for all members. But this status was denied to Indians. Instead of calling it a Round Table Conference, he would describe it as a "Zero Conference", because he was sure, the result would come to nothing. It was nothing less then a farce.

The Simon Commission had cost the tax-payers of India 10 lakhs. And now they would be further burdened with 7 or 8 lakhs more for the Conference.

"LATHI RAJ" MUST STOP.

Trade and commerce were closely connected with politics. Business depended on the peaceful condition of the country which was absent now due to the "lathi raj" of the police and consequent public excitement. The Governor was told by some of those with whom he recently conferred in Bombay that the merchants were now tired and would no longer support the Congress, and that this was the opportunity to crush the national movement. But, said the speaker, they are sadly mistaken.

MERCHANTS STILL STAND BY CONGRESS.

The merchants had made great sacrifices for the national cause, and would continue the same till the goal was won. The Congress meant the whole country. If the Congress made mistakes, the merchants had the right to point these out to the Congress, but they would never withdraw their support.

FINANCIAL DRAIN FROM INDIA.

From the businessmen point of view, the present system of Government was ruinous to the nation's prosperity. India was burdened with a public debt of 1,000 crores, the recurring interest on which had to be paid by the Indian people. On the top of this, there was the annual drain of 40 crores for the 'Home' Charges. Besides the fiscal policy of the Government was disastrous. The Government by their currency manipulations had maintained the exchange at a level which was considerably decreased the purchasing power of the people, and the producing capacity of the agriculturists. If this situation continued sufficiently long, the balance of trade which was now in favour of India would be turned against her. In such circumstances, it was unthinkable for Indians to take part in the Round Table Conference where they were invited merely to discuss and put their views, with no assurance of any substantial advance. Unfortunately, however, six men from Bombay had consented to go to the Conference. None of them could claim to be representatives of the people or of the business community.

WARNING TO SIR PHEROZE AND SIR COWASJI.

Sir Pheroze Sethna was the Chairman of the Central Bank which was a National Bank. If in that capacity, he claimed to be representative of the commercial interests, that claim must be repudiated. They must clearly tell Sir Pheroze that if he wanted to go to the Conference, he should resign his position from the Central Bank which was supported by the Indian people and business community. Another delegate, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, was a mill-owner and member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, but he must be warned against claiming to represent the commercial community who had shown their attitude regarding the Conference at this meeting and elsewhere.

MR. JAYAKAR MUSTN'T SAIL UNDER FALSE COLOURS.

Mr. Jayakar might be actuated by some hope of influencing the Premier and Ministers by further negotiations. But if he wanted to sail under false colours as a representative of the Hindu Mahasabha, that claim was disposed of by the merchants, most of whom were Hindus.

Mr. Gordhandas concluded with a warning that if India was not conciliated, it would prove disastrous to the British people and traders.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS PRAISED.

And the Indian merchants would share no sacrifices in the right for freedom. He commended the bold stand taken by Sir Purshottamdas, who, in spite of persistent persuasion from the official circles, had declined the invitation to the Conference, declaring that he was always with his brother-merchants.

NEW "WAR COUNCIL" PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

Mr. Virchand Panachand, the new President of the "War Council" who arrived at this stage and received an ovation from the gathering, then made a short speech.

Explaining the circumstances how he came to be nominated the "War Council" President, he said that Mrs. Ramibai Kamdar after her arrest told him that she appointed him, as a merchant, to be her successor, to be her successor, in recognition of the splendid sacrifices of the Bombay merchants in the National struggle.

Proceeding Mr. Virchand gave an assurance that the Congress had kept a full and proper account of all the moneys contributed to the Congress fund. He asked the merchants to maintain the same spirit that they had hitherto shown. India as conquered by the British merchants, the East India Company. And it is the Indian merchants who would regain the freedom of their motherland. He hoped that no merchant would sell foreign cloth on the occasion of this Diwali.

A MARWARI MERCHANT'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Begraj Gupta, representing the Marwadi Chamber, further supported the resolution which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Dahyalal Makanji Jhaveri then moved the next resolution authorising the President to forward the protest resolution to the Viceroy, the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State. It was seconded by Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji and carried.

AHMEDABAD TEXTILE LABOUR ASSOCIATION.

It was decided to hold an exhibition on behalf of the labour of Ahmedabad from 25th September; but as it has been represented to us by manufacturers and merchants that it would be convenient for them to send their exhibits and samples if some more time were given them, we have decided to hold the Exhibition from 9th October. The Exhibition will display samples of Indian art, handicraft and things of daily necessity.

German Scientist ON Godrej's Toilet Soaps

Bombay, 25th April, 1930.

MESSRS. GODREJ SOAPS LTD.

BOMBAY

Gentlemen,

I am out on a two years' world tour. I enclose in admiration of the ideal soap you are making, my honest appreciation of it. I am a Scientist, devoting all my time to the study of the human health and specially the skin.

A German, I was led to use your soap in Munich, Germany, by an advertisement I had read in an Indian Paper and your claim that it was made from vegetable oils induced me to do so. My honest conviction and the careful observation both by use and experiment are embodied in the testimonial sent herewith.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) KARL LUSURTZE.

CERTIFICATE

As a Scientist interested in bodily health, I have devoted years of study to the functions of the skin, which as we all know is a hard-working organ. Much depends on the way the skin discharges its several functions apart from its obvious protective duty. It serves to rid the body of a great deal of waste in the form of sweat through numberless pores.

I find that soaps made of animal fats, however excellent, are a source of great danger as they clog the pores and retard the free flow of perspiration from the skin.

I have tested by personal use and chemical experiment your soaps exclusively made from vegetable oils and can say with authority that far from clogging the pores, the oleaginous substances assist the flow of perspiration thus freeing the channels from deleterious foul matter and the balsamic effect of the oils used, promotes the vigorous tone of the skin.

I would unhesitatingly give your Soap No. 1 the place of honour as a beauty soap.

As a hair wash, for promoting and eliminating dandruff it can rank with the best soaps. Its daily use should form an item of every woman's toilet and even of the sterner sex.

I specially lay stress on its qualities as a deodorant of offensive perspiration so worrying to many a female beauty. Several ladies to whom I recommended the soap are highly gratified especially with regard to the hair they prize so much. I am a constant user of your No. 1 Soap which in my opinion must find universal recognition as a health and beauty soap.

You are at liberty to make any use of this unsolicited testimonial.

BEWARE!

Majority of Soap Manufacturers in India use ANIMAL FATS. All Toilet Soaps made by GODREJ SOAPS LIMITED are guaranteed free from all adulterants and are made of PURE INDIAN VEGETABLE OILS.

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Satyagraha News From All Quarters

—:o:—

HOUSE SEARCH IN SURAT FOR CYCLOSTYLE SHEETS

(From A Correspondent)

SURAT, Sept. 18.

To-day at 10-30 a.m. District Police Superintendent, with two Police Inspectors and 25 constables with 'lathis' raided a house in Gopipura. They had a suspicion that "Satyagraha Patrika" was printed and distributed from the very house.

The house was locked and it was opened by breaking the lock. The whole party entered the house, searched each corner of all floors, but they had to go away with empty hands. In the morning a volunteer named Prabhubhai C. Patel was arrested but released in the evening.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

Owing to No-tax campaign in Bardoli Taluka the peasants are arrested in numbers and they are fined very heavily for not paying land revenue. They are vacating their dear homes and removing their properties to their relatives' homes in Baroda State.

ARRESTED FOR BOYCOTTING.

Four volunteers working in Chikhli Taluka, named Umedbhai A. Vaidya, Bhagabhai P. Mistry, Balkrishna U. Pandya and Devabhai Chhibabhai (Govt. Pensioner), were arrested to-day for boycotting a new Police Patel of Talavchora.

DR. CHANDULAL OF BROACH.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

Yesterday, Ramnik Sukhadia, Secretary, Broach District Congress Committee, and Messrs. Rutuprasad Dave and Bachubai Inamdar saw Dr. Chandulal in Yerowda Jail. The rumour that the Doctor is not well and is in hospital is without foundation.

ALIBAG ACTIVITY

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, Sept. 20.

Mass attacks on forest laws were resumed from the 19th inst. at Chari and Fanasapur in Alibag Taluk. Mr. Ambaji Dhaya Palit from Alibag shibir led a batch of more than 2,000 farmers at Chari for offering Satyagrah on the 18th. He was arrested with two farmer boys from Pezari viz. Rohidas Nathu Patil and Women Budhaji Patil. They were given 4 months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default, 2 months' more.

At Fanasapur, Messrs. Ganpantrao Bagave and Nagu Ambaji Patil from Fanasapur Camp led a batch of 1,000 farmers. They were arrested and sentenced as above.

Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated on the 19th Messrs. Lele and Limaye delivered impressive speeches under the presidentship of Mr. Pitambarbhai Metha.

PANVEL SATYAGRAHA VICTIMS.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

PANVEL, Sept. 20.

Panvel Forest Satyagraha victims Damle, Gopinath, Dandekar and Apte were sentenced to eight months each. Ajgarali, Tipnis, Chitale one year each, Oak thirteen months.

SATYAGRAHI FETED ON WAY TO JAIL

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

MERCARA, Sept. 20.

Sjt. Holla Krishniah, a Satyagrahi was arrested at Virarajendrapet under Section 108 Criminal Procedure Code for picketing liquor shops. Spontaneous and voluntary hartal was observed immediately. A huge procession of over 2,000 accompanied the arrested Satyagrahi who was profusely garlanded and brought to Mercara. On declining bail he was remanded to the sub-jail. The trial will be on 26th instant before the Sub-Judge, and First Class Magistrate. Similar warrants were issued against Sjts. Pandianda, Belliappa, President, Satyagraha Committee, Kollimada Karimbiah, Secretary and Abdul Gaffoor Khan. The latter is not a Satyagrahi.

HUMOUR OF AN EX-CONVICT

—:o:—

K. Nageswara Rao And Friends Released

MADRAS, Sept. 20.

Interviewed by an Associated Press representative shortly after his arrival in Madras this morning to K. Nageswara Rao declined to discuss politics since he wished to post himself with the developments that had happened in the country after his recent imprisonment. He said he was keeping good health and referred to his Jail experiences by humorously describing himself as ex-convict 1514 and ex-supervisor of the kitchen for political prisoners in Vellore jail.

Sjts. Nageswara Rao, Gangiah Naidu and Bashyam Chetty were released earlier as besides the normal remission they had also an extra remission for good conduct.

ITWARI CLOTH MERCHANTS' DEFIANCE

—:o:—

Picketing Follows Opening Of Sealed Bales

NAGPUR, Sept. 20.

(From A Correspondent.)

Some of the Itwari cloth merchants have opened their cloth bales which had been sealed. Chaturabay Kotak is picketing those shops with some volunteers with the permission of the Congress

Nagpur "War Councillors" Jailed

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 12.

Nimgaonkar a member of the "War Council" has been sentenced to one year and a half rigorous imprisonment and is put in "C" Class. He is also fined Rs. 200.

Sjt. Manikrao Deshmukh, a member of the "War Council" is sentenced to six months' rigorous and fined Rs. 300, or, 2 months' further rigorous in default.

Sjt. Kulkarni is sentenced to one year.

Five other volunteers are sentenced to nine months' rigorous for picketing.

KARAD LEADERS JAILED.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARAD, Sept. 20.

First Class Magistrate, Karad, with Sub-Inspector arrived in court at 9 a.m. to-day and Messrs. Shiralkar and Altekar were produced before him. The Magistrate sentenced both to six months' rigorous and a fine of Rs. 500 to Mr. Shiralkar and of Rs. 200 to Mr. Altekar. The accused received the sentence cheerfully with smiles on their faces.

The odd hour was evidently chosen to avoid demonstrations by the public. No reference to class is made in the judgment. Magistrate, said he, would make recommendations separately.

Satyagraha News In Brief.

Allahabad—Owing to frequency of arrests of volunteers, the local Congress Committee has decided that no further hartals should be observed in connection with such arrests unless the Committee specially orders them.—A.P.

Benares—The Youth League office was searched on Friday evening.—A.P.

Peshawar—A farewell party and address were given by the residents of Dera Ismail Khan to Major Fraser, Deputy Commissioner, who is going to Kabul as Counsellor to the British Legation. "vice" Major Parsons, who on relief, returns to Peshawar.—A.P.

The Bombay Branch of the Ex-Services Association has received a cheque for Rs. 589-7-0 from the Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation, being half the proceeds of the Boxing Tournament held on August 14.—A.P.

Benares, Natnoolal a resident of Harha, was arrested and produced before the City Magistrate, Benares, in connection with the recent bomb explosion near Durgakund Police station. It appears that a woman noticing a tin box lying on the way lifted it out of curiosity and explosion followed resulting in her death. The case has been postponed to October 4.—A.P.

Faridpur—Satyen Mukherjee and Gopal Krishna Chanda, said to be a little above 12 years of age and four others Congress volunteers were sentenced by the Sardar Sub-Divisional Officer to six months rigorous imprisonment under the Intimidation Ordinance.—A.P.

Feni—The police searched the Congress office on 16th inst. and seized some copies of a printed Bengali leaflet "Congress Sankalpa". No arrest was made. They also visited the house of Babu K. K Dutt president of the Congress Committee but did not search the house.—A.P.

Simla latest report from North West Frontier states that all is quiet.

Barcelona.—In accordance with the terms of settlement of the building strike members of the editorial staff of "Solidaridad" and strikers arrested and charged with militant picketing have been released.—Reuter.

DOHAD WORKERS' PROTEST

—:o:—

Hit By B. B. C. I Ry Retrenchment

A. Subbarao, Secretary, B. B. & C. I. Rly. Employees' Union writes:—

With a view to curtail the expenditures the B. B. & C. I. Rly. authorities seem to have decided to reduce the member of workmen from Fazelandganj Loco Motive Shop. Until now nearly 60 workmen have been served with notices and about 120 workmen are proposed to be retrenched. Consequently in order to consider the question of retrenchment and to find out means to face the difficulty, a huge meeting of the Loco and other workers was held on Tuesday, at Dohad, Mr. Nandurbarkar, Organising Secretary presiding.

The President said that he had an interview with the Works Supdt. in connection with the present reduction when he brought to the notice of the Authorities certain facts relating to the men's service. He discussed several other points with the Works Supdt. and impressed upon him to pay the workers a month's pay instead of a month's notice and to register the names of retrenched men for future employment. He added that the Workers who were retrenched had served the Company at a critical juncture when the Dohad Transfer dispute was under prolonged consideration. The shops would not be kept running but for these men and there would have been heavy loss to the Company. But now the Company wanted to throw over these men who had come to this Railway leaving their former jobs with a hope that it would be permanent. He appealed to the men to join the Union and to strengthen their cases. Thereafter a resolution was passed appealing to the Agent to absorb such men in the Railway.

Another Resolution congratulating Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President of the Union upon his release from the jail was unanimously adopted.

POLISH WOMAN PATRIOT JAILED FOR AN "INSULT"

—:o:—

Warsaw.—There is consternation at the sentence of six months imprisonment on Mlle. Irene Kosowska, the well-known Polish patriot, school-teacher and Deputy from Dublin, for calling Pilsudski insane on the ground that she had thereby insulted Government.

EIGHT PERSONS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

—:o:—

For Hoarding Silver And Gold.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Moscow.—The State Political Department has sentenced to death eight more persons regarded as ringleaders for hoarding silver and gold coins and counter-revolutionary agitation. 438 others have been sentenced to exile in concentration camps for various terms.

MIRABEHN PRAISES RAMSUMRAN SHILPSALA'S WORK.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

BEGUSARAI, Sept. 20.

Srimati Miraben accompanied with Babu Lakshminarain, Secretary, Bihar Branch of Charkha Sangh visited the Shri Ramsumran Shilpsala at Ulao on the 19th inst. Smt. Mirabehn looked into the working of the institution in all its aspects and was greatly impressed by the high efficiency of the carding class and the beautiful care and speed with which slivers were being made. She was much pleased to see the corporate ashram life of the orphans and the way in which industrial training was imparted to them. Smt. Mirabehn left yesternight for Darbhanga.

MR. WADIA'S ECONOMIC LEAFLETS.

—:o:—

The Bombay Swadeshi League's Economic Leaflets, by Prof. P. A. Wadia, and Mr. V. K. R. V. Rao, are as noted below:—

No. 1. Wealth & Poverty of India. No. 2. The Human factor in Indian Economic life. No. 3. Agriculture in India. No. 4. Indian Industries. No. 5. The Economics of Indian Foreign Trade. No. 6. The Problem of Indian Currency. No. 7. Indian Banking Organisation. No. 8. The Labour Problem in India. No. 9. Public finance and our Poverty. No. 10. Outline of a National Economic Policy. No. 11. Economic and Political Value of Swadeshism.

The first leaflet of the 'Economic Leaflet Series' has been published, and it appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 20th Sept. Copies can be had from the Headquarters of the League at Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Bombay.

THREE REASONS WHY INDIA MUST WIN.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 12.)

ing interest in Khaddar work from the point of view of art. He could not too strongly emphasise that industry and art should always go together. Their aim should not merely be to satisfy the mere clothing needs of the country, but also to see that the cloth produced was as beautiful as well as cheap as they could make it and that in its production all the artistic traditions, talents and instincts of their country were fully employed. In this connection he ventured to make a suggestion or two which he hoped those concerned in the production of Khaddar would carefully consider. The first was that instead of imported aniline dyes increasing use must be made of their swadeshi vegetable dyes in dyeing the cloth. There were some colours which suited Khaddar more than mill-made cloth and enquiry into this matter would yield profitable results.

DISCARD FOREIGN DESIGNS.

The other suggestion that he would like to make was that they must immediately discard foreign designs which were more often than not ugly such as flower baskets and the like, which did not harmonise with their traditions or surroundings, and print their cloth only with their own designs which were beautiful, for which their country had for centuries been famous and, many of which had been appropriated by foreigners. These Indian designs used to be printed with wood blocks. The making of these wood blocks and the printing with them used to be among the most flourishing art crafts in their country but the latter-day fascination of their countrymen for foreign designs and prints had brought about the ruin of these crafts and craftsmen. Thus if they used Indian dyes and Indian designs in the production of Khaddar not only would they be able to produce cloth that the most fastidious of their sisters would love to use but they would also be able to give employment to thousands of their brethren and sisters who were now without employment or starving and, above all, revive some of the most flourishing of their arts art crafts and home industries

NEED FOR SACRIFICE.

Mr. Brelvi, proceeding, said he had referred particularly to the work of India's women because he felt sure that only through the help of their sisters could they bring about the boycott of foreign cloth and also win their freedom. The future of their country lay at the feet of their sisters.

Some of the friendly critics of the Congress asked him, Mr. Brelvi said, if it was necessary to go to jail to win freedom. He asked them in return if they had read in history of any instance of a country or nation which had won or retained its freedom without sacrifice. To-day the Englishman was free in his country, so were the Japanese, the Turk and the Afghan in their own respective countries. Wherever they went they were treated with honour while the treatment given to them, as a subject nation, was quite different. The reason of this was that an Englishman was prepared to lay down his life for protecting the Union Jack and retaining the freedom of his country. So also were the Turks, the Japanese and the Afghans ready to give up their lives for their national flag and their country. They were all so ready because there was no fear in their heart. The state of political subjection in which they (Indians) had lived for a century and more had so demoralised them that they were afraid to make the smallest sacrifice for the freedom of their country.

MAHATMA'S GREATEST SERVICE.

In Mr. Brelvi's opinion the greatest service that Mahatma Gandhi had rendered to India was that through his Satyagraha movement he had removed this craven fear of sacrifice from the hearts of thousands of their brethren and sisters. To-day over thirty thousand men and women were in Indian jails for the sake of their country. But the sacrifice of these thirty thousand men and women was not enough for India's freedom. At least thirty lakhs men and women were required. There were more than thirty lakh families in the country. If each of these families dedicated one member for the service of the country and for full life, then the fear from the hearts of their brethren and sisters would soon disappear and Swaraj be theirs immediately. They must remember that great as their sacrifices were, greater sacrifices were demanded of them before freedom came. But he was as sure as he stood before them that their success was guaranteed. There were three reasons for his confidence.

FIGHTING FOR A HOLY THING.

The first was that they were fighting for a holy thing. That holy thing was freedom. If they studied history they would know that in the battle of freedom no country, whose sons and daughters were prepared for the highest sacrifice, was ever defeated. Their six months struggle had demonstrated to the world that India's sons and daughters were prepared for sacrifice. The Swaraj they were fighting for was not to be Swaraj for Hindus alone, for Muslims alone, for Parsis alone for Sikhs alone, for Christians alone. It was for all Indians. Therefore, to help to win such a Swaraj was the duty not merely of Hindus, not merely of Muslims, not merely of Parsis, not merely of Sikhs, and not merely of Christians, but of every Indian. If their confidence that Swaraj would soon be theirs was great, it was because Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Sikhs and Christians, were all cooperating in the present struggle for it.

THE ADVANTAGE OF NUMBER.

Mr. Brelvi's second reason for his confidence of success was that their number was on their side. They were thirty-three crores men, women and children. Their fight was not like the fight the world has known hitherto. No arms, no navy, no aeroplanes were required. It was enough if all of them boycotted foreign cloth and thirty lakh men and women, fired with the love of their country, were prepared to go to jail. Thirty-three crores could easily provide thirty lakhs. If they were not ready, to-day, they would be ready to-morrow but the struggle would go on until freedom was one.

THE UNIQUE LEADER.

Mr. Brelvi's last and greatest reason for confidence was that their leader in the struggle was a man the like of whom was born in this world only after a period of a thousand years. They were most fortunate that a man like Gandhiji was born in their time. His Satyagraha movement would not only bring freedom for India but would also bring about a revolution in the world the account of which, as he had said before, would be written in history in letters of gold. Gandhiji was a true friend not merely of India, but of England and the world also for he had proved that it was unnecessary to waste and destroy wealth on building armaments for preserving peace among nations. They had reason to be proud that God had selected India of all other countries for the land of his birth and if for nothing else as a token of gratitude to God for this special kindness of His they should consider it their duty to follow the path shown by Gandhiji.

The proceedings terminated with the unfurling of the National Flag by Mr. Brelvi.

STUDENTS & NATIONAL SERVICE.

—:o:—

(Cotton, From Page 6.)

will benefit vastly in character and experience of real life. This will be an excellent supplement to text book abstractions and deductions.

The Executive Committee should call for volunteers and keep registers of the subjects and villages chosen and call for reports of the actual work done in each vacation.

As the villages are near each other, men and women from neighbouring parts will also attend and it is not too much to say that each centre will serve 3 or 4 villages in addition.

Students who would do such work systmatically and with a due sense of discipline during 4 years or even less of their collegiate career will form much more reliable patriots and citizens, possessing grit, perseverance and the capacity for organisation, than idle sentimentalists (who are really hypocrites) or fitful enthusiasts who flare up for a moment and disappear.

SUGGESTION TO BOMBAY STUDENTS.

Bombay must take up this task and set the lead. Bombay has a genius for organisation. Every Province of Bombay and every district of the Provinces should have a students Rural Education League, that send forth dozens by batches each vacation to stir and stimulate the rural masses.

It may be asked what about the students resident in Bombay, Ahmedabad and other big cities? They can do similar work in the various wards. And where there are Workers' Clubs established as in Bombay, they could give lantern lectures and provide the intellectual attractions. In fact far more might be done in cities than in villages and evening work for two hours each day and for a fortnight must be done in term time also.

This scheme was first adumbrated by Swami Vivekananda in his Epistles. I have only elaborated a few details, but the final scheme must be evolved by experience.

CLASSIFIED TRADES EXHIBITION AND SWARAJ

—:o:—

(Cotton From Page 6.)

the visitor will be politely addressed by the real estate dealer or sub-divider of city land who will convincingly explain the desirability of owning one's own home, and then he will continue to show by his miniature model, including garden, play ground for the children, etc., how beautiful a house can look in the subdivision in which he is particularly interested. Then you may move on to the architect who lays several plans before you for your selection; the financier, a member of the real estate firm will then give full details about the working of the easy deferred payment system; the building contractors will in their booths show you what an attractive building you can have from their bricks, stucco, or frame house models and pictures; the roofers will now from their models display the various types of roofs; the plumbing equipment manufacturers will show how you can have invisible sanitary plumbing; the tile makers will facinate you with their beautiful display of spotless white tile bathrooms; the electrical manufacturers will also display their beautiful house fixtures; the furniture manufacturers of dealers now come to our aid to advise you of the possibility of furnishing your home in the most attractive and comfortable way, and finally the manufacturers or dealers of the various household articles will show you the right method of keeping your home always clean, attractive, and comfortable.

NO DECEIVING OF CONSUMERS.

The various other classified exhibitions are conducted on similar lines, with a slight difference of going through the whole process of producing some particular articles whenever possible. Another invaluable quality is that the dealers or manufacturers must as far as possible refrain from misrepresentation otherwise they soon find themselves in trouble with the Creditors Association or the Government under the Bureau of Standards. The pure food laws of the United States of America require that manufacturers of foods and drugs must give in simple language the constituent parts on the containers. And in general the manufacturers and dealers whether it be hardware, foods, drugs, or anything else are governed by certain established standards.

In this country of very few National industries and probably less standardisation of products lies a large field of constructive work, to be done by the minds that conceived the Classified Trade Exhibition which is now showing, in co-operation with the citizens of Bombay.

UTILISE NATION'S COLLECTIVE ENERGY.

By co-operation with the collective energy and forces of the Nation, we can produce a successful All-Bombay Classified Trades Exhibition; and thereby perform other human services by eradicating the maligned communal restrictions on the pretext of mere lack of space.

The pioneers in the field of Swadeshi have no doubt taken up one of the most difficult tasks in the advancement of the Motherland. It is understood that they will have to educate the consumers as well as give guidance to the would be manufacturers so that the market will not be flooded with a few articles of one kind and maintain a shortage in other equally important items. The manufacturers in turn should be prepared to study the market and the taste of the people, and as far as possible produce what the people require rather than exploit the nation in disguise of patriotism.

India can become free through us. We must help her by freeing her natural resources, and then apply our organizing, managing, and manufacturing abilities in the interest of our country.

CYNOSURE OF THE WORLD.

There might be amongst us some people who are thinking that I am in an ideal dreamland, but let me assure my friends that we were consciously or unconsciously ushered into this movement which we never realised would be the cynosure of the world in so short a period. We are in the incipient stage of our industrialization. We cannot predict our progress. We can, however, take all necessary precautions to prevent losses due to shortsightedness, by adopting and improving on the already well-established methods of other industrially and commercially advanced countries of the world—simultaneous development in all possible lines, standardization of articles, establishing fixed prices, and always bearing in mind that the manufacturers or businessmen are the servants of the consumers, and as such they are responsible to the consumers for the kind and quality of goods they produce.

So far the exhibitions have already covered considerable grounds. They are also pioneers in the field of social work through the unconscious bringing together of the rich and the poor. The women instead of being held within the usual bounds of ladies' stall have also duly earned their places side by side with the men, and thereby gained the added knowledge or personal contact in politics as well as in business, the first step towards Swaraj-ence.

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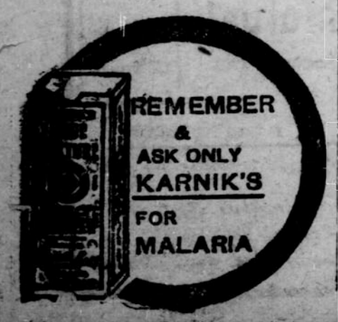

'BASIC PRINCIPLES OF NATION'S DEMAND'

Congress Leaders' Right In Upholding Them

MR. WALCHAND HIRACHAND ON BREAK-DOWN OF PEACE TALKS

What is the general opinion in-influential non-Congress circles regarding the breakdown of the peace negotiations undertaken by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar? On this point intense propaganda is being carried on by interested parties to explain the failure by saying it was due to the "obstinate and unreasoning attitude of the extremists". For instance, the Government of India, in its weekly survey of the situation, says: "The general trend of public opinion outside Congress circles regarding the breakdown of the recent peace conversations is to lay the responsibility on the Congress leaders".

This claim of the Government and its protagonists is falsified by the views of Mr. Walchand Hirachand, a prominent and level headed businessmen of Bombay who is not a Congressite. Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative regarding the failure of the peace-parleys, and the advisability of any Indian participating in the Round Table Conference in London, Mr. Walchand said:—

"The failure of the Sapru-Jayakar peace move was to be expected. I wonder how it was possible for the Peace Messengers to venture to undertake such a mission when they generally disagreed with Congress Leaders in both their principles and methods, and had nothing in common with Congress leaders except that they were all lawyers sometime or other in life, which is perhaps the last qualification for a Peace Messenger. It is, however, instructive to look more closely into this episode. The Congress attitude on the subject of India's political status has been clear from the beginning. It cannot be gainsaid after our experience of the happenings in the country since March last, that it is next to impossible to arrive at any fair settlement likely to prove a lasting one, unless Congress is a willing party to it. It cannot be denied that the Congress to-day is the only power which has to be negotiated with. As far as one can see, it seems that the Congress leaders were prepared to be accommodating in the matter of detail, but they were naturally and rightly not prepared to sacrifice or compromise the basic principles of the Nation's demand. When there was no political gesture of any kind on the part of the Government, such as abolition of the Salt duty or release of all political prisoners who have courted imprisonment on principal and who have committed only technical breaches of law, it is difficult to see how it could be humanly possible for the Congress leaders to negotiate a settlement (which means variation of the Lahore decision taken by them as free-men and in consultation with the country's representatives and for the sake of which more than 30 thousand people have gone to jail) when they were behind the bars and not in a position either to know first hand the situation in the country or to deliberate over the matter with their eminent colleagues of the Working Committee of the Congress from other Provinces. Such a gesture would certainly have created a real atmosphere for peace. It shows that it was rather the goodness of the Congress Leaders and presumably their sense of courtesy to these Messengers of Peace and their earnest desire for a peaceful solution of the question which induced them under all these handicaps even to discuss the question with Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar, particularly when they had nothing definite on hand from the Government side to place before these Leaders.

Neither would these gestures have jeopardised the position of the powerful Government backed by their armed forces in the country. The fact that the Peace-loving and level-headed business community has been in sympathy with the present National movement and has made sacrifices for the cause, shows, if anything, that they feel that in the long run the movement is in the true interests of the nation. And this is probably why Indian business representatives have either been not invited, or having been invited have presumably declined to attend the Round Table Conference.

R. T. CONFERENCE.

Questioned about the proposed Round Table Conference, Mr. Walchand said: I must frankly say it is unwise for any Indian to participate in it under the present circumstances. I believe it is not possible to negotiate a settlement over the head of the Congress and to expect it to work here smoothly in the political situation that obtains in the country. One does not know whom do the gentlemen invited to go to the Round Table Conference represent, when many of them have frankly admitted that Congress led by Gandhiji is the only party that can deliver the goods. When the Congress has demonstrated its strength in the country and when its strength is everyday increasing, the movement having taken firm hold of the masses even in the rural areas of the country, I cannot conceivably see how it is possible for the gentlemen proceeding to the Round Table Conference from India to commit this country to anything in the name of its people, when these amiable gentlemen represent none but themselves, and when the Congress is left out.

FUTILITY OF ATTENDING IT.

The Liberals joined the Congress in the boycott of the Simon Commission with considerable effect and benefit to the country; if they were to show the same spirit of unity in this hour of need when the biggest struggle for country's freedom is going on, by merely abstaining from going to the Round Table Conference, the country's cause would be immensely benefitted. One does not expect them to go to jail or sacrifice their all in all, as many of the Congress Leaders have done, but one can reasonably expect them to abstain from thwarting the efforts of the Congress Leaders. For the last decade or so, Liberals have fully reaped the fruits in the form of high posts with consequential prestige and power and high sounding titles by going against the Congress. Is it too much to expect them to agree to deny to themselves such and other benefits for a short while and give the Congress a chance?

One cannot very well understand how Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar can possibly go to the Conference except in their individual capacity. Dr. Moonje cannot certainly be going as an ex-Member of the Assembly and the attitude of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha about the Round Table Conference is not yet known. It is however safe to assume that it can certainly not be favourable when Pandit Malaviyaji is in jail. I do not know if Dr. Moonje would finally accept the invitation and attend the Conference when Leaders like Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Dewan Chamanlal and others have declined the same.

CONFERENCE OF INDIAN SALT MANUFACTURERS.

—:o:—

The Conference of Indian Salt Manufacturers which is to be held in Bombay on 23rd instant in the hall of the Indian Merchant's Chamber will be presided over by Sir Chunilal Mehta. The Conference will include representativs of all Salt Manufacturers supplying salt to Bengal including Aden, Karachi, Okha and Bombay.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 15th instant:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation 170,21,83.

Reserve—Coin and bullion:—

In India silver coin 115.45.27; gold coin 32.27,64; silver bullion 5.04.

Securities (purchase price) in India 15.60,20; in England 1.84,42.

INDIAN STUDENTS' INFORMATION BUREAU.

Dr. K. V. Navare, Hon. Secretary of the Indian Students' Central Association of London writes the following from London under date 31st August 1930:—

Indian students desiring to proceed to England or to the Continent for higher studies are requested to communicate directly with Mr. A. P. Sinha, Hon. Secretary of the Information Bureau of the Association, for any information as regards arrangements for boarding and lodging in England as well as on the Continent.

If timely communications are addressed to the Information Bureau at 2, Beaufort Gardens, South Kensington, London, S. W. 7, steps will be taken to meet the Indian students on their landing in London with the object of attending to their comforts.

BOYCOTT—THE ONLY WEAPON.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—There is a wise aristocratic lady abroad, very humane indeed, bubbling over with sympathy for the millions of poor people across the seas, lest they should be affected by the Boycott movement. A very creditable sentiment no doubt, but why this special concern for people across the seas? Isn't there misery enough and that of the most gruesome kind to cure nearer at home? If she will but trouble her care-free self with a few hours' journey, she will witness conditions shocking enough in all conscience, shocking even to an up-to-date conscience made in England.

Now I happen to know this young lady and know for certain that it is not the callousness of her heart that makes her speak like this. It is merely her ignorance of the awful realities and of the laws of economics. From her own noble efforts in the cause of charity, she must have realised what a fearful percentage there is of infantile mortality in this glorious city of Bombay of ours. The real causes of this are not merely hygeinic, and early marriages, but they go far deeper into the abject poverty and semi-starved bodies of the parents that produce these children. If these are the conditions prevailing in the second city of the British Empire what about those obtaining in the villages? If she does but take the trouble to go there, I bet she will never drive back home with dry eyes. Children and women too, the former naked the latter merely loin-clothed both starved and grovelling in inch-deep mud in their bowels biting the 'wet' dust of the earth. All haggard looking and wanting bread. But I would rather draw the curtain over this painful scene which may be seen in many Indian homes.

But what are the causes? I cannot touch upon all of them, but only on one of the chief ones which is the concern of the young lady's various articles, i.e. foreign imports of cotton goods and other articles of luxury which we can well do without. And I will not labour the point for arguments of cause and effect and the remedies for all admitted by her when she says that every Indian ought to practise Swadeshisam in toto for the future. But is it possible to practise Swadeshism without Boycott? It is simply a contradiction in terms to say that it is. If you practise the one you are practising the other. To love ones own country and to foster our own industries does not imply hate of any other country, only you have to stress the foreign country which foists her goods on willy-nilly with all the abuse of power which is at her command. The hate is plainly on the other side, when instead of helping our nascent industry by protection and tariff, as is the least duty of any Home Government, having the best interests of the people governed at heart, it does just the reverse. But when this desire is obviously wanting, what are we to do? Sit at home, attend Government parties and piously hope that people will carry on the work of redemption by themselves? Or leave it to the Liberal papers to explain to their 'vast' following? Or perhaps to the merchants themselves to stop their 5 per cent. commission in exchange of the country's wealth, the poor starving ryots hard-earned pennies? And how on earth are the nine-tenths of the unlettered population to know that it lies at their very door to prevent a frightful drain By our driving about in our Limousines to and from the Taj and Clubs and charity bazars Can one preach 'Khadi' in filament gauzes and crepe-de-chines?

And again, Sir, do the Americans and other Europeans consider their tariff walls, home subsidies to be a hymn of hate? Did Britain herself towards the inauguration of their mill-industry consider 30 to 100 per cent. duty against Indian goods in the light of hate? And yet this duty is a fact and this fact is an undoubted Boycott and this "Hateless" boycott effectually killed the most flourishing of the industrial cities in the then world, i.e. Dacca and Murshidabad. And it will perhaps surprise the young lady out of her Rs. 50 shoes to know that during sometime or other of the very Britannia's history it was made criminal to wear foreign apparel. But she should not be surprised. Thus only are the industries of the nation fostered. The weapon of tariff or the means of subsidies being outside our power all we poor things can do is to use only the other weapon of Boycott left to us, and we shall use it, we must use it, for the sake of our dear motherland and her hopelessly poverty striken starving children.

—Yours, etc.

A. M. HAJEEBHOY.

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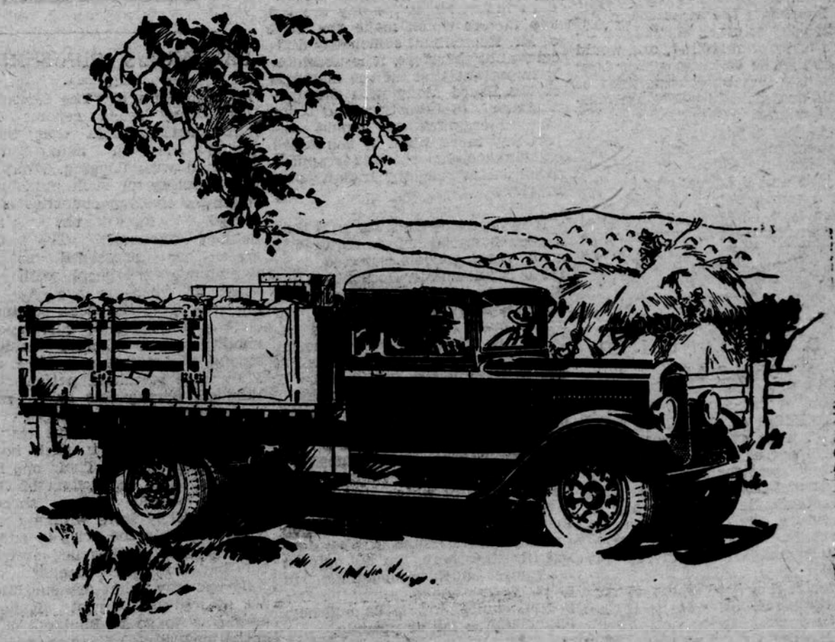

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AN URDU HISTORY OF GUJARAT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Prof. Abu Zafar Nadawy formerly of the Gujarat Vidyapith is engaged in writing a very critical and exhaustive history of Gujarat in Urdu. The first volume of the book is already in press. The learned author has used all the available materials from Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Turkish, English, Gujarati, Marathi, etc. He has thrown special light on Somnath, Devaldevi, Khusara Khan Gujarati etc. In short the work is a mine of information on Gujarat, and it is hoped that it will be much appreciated by the students of the history of Gujarat.—Yours, etc.,

ADAM PATEL.

Ahmedabad.

Where Is Lord Irwin?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Lord Irwin is a sincere, pious and holy man. This is the opinion of the several Indian friends and admirers of Lord Irwin. Even Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Patel said the same thing. After hearing so much about Lord Irwin's love for mankind, one would naturally like to know where Lord Irwin is when harrowing tales of harsh treatment in prison are published almost every day in the newspapers of India. Satyagraha prisoners bitterly complain of this treatment meted out to them in the jails and it is really surprising that a pious, holy and kind man of the type of Lord Irwin should not exert himself to put a stop to it. May we appeal to him in the name of humanity to intervene?—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS LD.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have purchased 25 shares at Rs. 7 per share of the above Company somewhere about 1922. Since then I have received no cash dividend, nor do we expect any in near future. The price at present is about 0-5-0 five annas per share which means all our investment nearly lost.

Under the circumstances it naturally matters little to us if the Mills are working or not. However, for the failure of the employee of the mills we are anxious to see that the mills are not closed, provided the stocks are not heavy. As regards the prestige the Agents should better see a lesson from the Brady Group and discharge their obligations to their shareholders and consumers, most of whom are Indians.—Yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

"R. T. C. A CONSTITUTIONAL FEAST."

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To quote the "Morning Post" on the appointment of delegates for the Round Table Conference it says, "The Viceroy has gone to the highways and hedges of India and Burma, and collected these gentlemen to furnish guests for a constitutional feast in default of others who have refused to come."

The "Times of India" wanted a stiffer element, a leavening of men like Jinnah and Mahomed Ali who know their minds and do not mind expressing them and it bids that the list of the delegates would be naturally criticised (evidently for the absence of shortage of such a leavening.)

Did the "Times of India" urge a search for Umachands and Madhav Mantris in the interesting groups of these invitees to the constitutional feast and having failed to discover them it wants them to be explored elsewhere?

Number of Delegates.		Population.
16	For the Indian States ..... (not represented at all.)	6,00,00,000
	For British India (which include 24 Hindus)	21,67,35,000
	.....	Hindus. 68,000
	.....	Arya Samajists. 6,000
	....	11,78,000
		Brahmans.
		Jains. 10,57,000
		Buddhists.
	Total	27,90,44,000
2	Sikhs	1,3239,000
14	Mahomedans	6,87,35,000
2	Indian Christians	4,07,54,000
	Parsis	1,02,000
	Europeans	
	Anglo-Indians	
	Burmans	
	Women,—etc.,	
	Women.—Yours, etc.,	

"FACTS AND FIGURES."

"SOUTH INDIAN JAILED."

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to a report which appears in yesterday's "Chronicle" under the bold caption "South Indian Jailed for 1 Yr", I am reliably informed that the convicted person, Veeraraja Mallappa, is not a South Indian but a native of Hyderabad (Deccan). I hope that you will please publish this correction in your esteemed paper in fairness to the South Indian community.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. NANJUNDESWARAN.

Matunga, Sept. 18.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is gratifying to note that a change has been brought about in the Board of Management of V. J. T. Institute by the appointment of Mr. Hoosenbhai A. Laljee as the Chairman in place of a civilian. As the chairman of the Board of V. J. T. Institute and also chairman of the Committee of Direction of Technical Education, Bombay Presidency. Mr. Hoosenbhai is practically in charge of the Technical Education of the whole Presidency and it is expected in all circles connected with this education that the technical education will be nationalised now so that it may be useful to the most important industries of India. But the step-motherly attitude of the Government and the control of education in the hands of persons who had little interest in the Indian industries till to-day are the two factors which make the work of Mr. Hoosenbhai sufficiently difficult, and, therefore, it is absolutely important that all the members of the Board along with the department of Industries and other kindred organisations should support any move taken by the Board of Management, which may appear to be useful from the Indian point of view.

It is necessary to state here that a good financial help is required if some thing good is expected. So far as is known Mr. Hoosenbhai has already begun to effect economies in several ways with a view to spend more for improvements in technical education and in hostel where many students reside, without increasing the fees. But I am sure this is not going to finish the whole thing. What is wanted is the co-operation from the Director of Industries who is now on the Board of Trustees V. J. T. Institute. I would like to request him to visit the Institute of which once he was a student and compare with the institutions of a similar type which he might have visited in West during his stay there. In my opinion it requires much remodelling in many ways and certainly the Department of Industries should help financially as far as possible.

Co-operation is also necessary from the Bombay Municipal Corporation. This body has reduced the grant of the Institute by nearly Rs. 15,000/. Once it was necessary to stop even this grant when there was every possibility of money being not properly used, but now when the Chairman of the Corporation and the Indian Merchants' Chamber is on the Board I take this opportunity of requesting all the Municipal Councillors to reconsider the question of grant to the Institute, thus giving a chance to the Board and Mr. Hoosenbhai to adopt a method of technical education which would work on national basis, and also to improve the conditions in the hostel where many things are required for a good and decent living of the students, the future generation in the industries, provided the chairman of the Board of the Institute carries out the following few important points, which tend to nationalise the technical education and, of which the corporators are satisfied.

The points are:—

(1) More Indians who have spent years in a certain branch of Industry should be requested to act over the Board. The Institute trains students in five branches of technology and one-fifth of the Board members should be responsible for the proper training and efficiency of one of the departments These members or at least some of them should be fully conversent with the subjets taught in the department for which they are responsible. Most of the members on the Board to-day do not at all serve the Institute. The constitution of the Board of Trustees requires a drastic change.

(2) The combined posts of principal and secretary should be separated as soon as possible.

(3) The standard of admission must be raised from what it is to-day. The existing standard of admission shows that the Institute has low aims and objects in view.

(4) Apprentice classes should be abolished. Propaganda should be made so that the railways and cotton mills would take up only Institute students as apprentices who should be given training on Saturdays alone. Thus it will be seen that this would be more or less on the lines of post-graduate courses.

It should be borne in mind that without the monetary help the ablest man is helpless and if some signs towards improvements are shown on the above lines I hope the Department of Industries, the Municipal Corporation, the Millowners "Association and the Indian Merchants" Chamber will try to lift the Institute from what it is to-day so that the whole method of education in technology can be improved according to the needs of the country.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE CONCERNED."

HELP

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PLEASE PAY A VISIT AND SATISFY YOURSELF.

All Contributions Should be Addressed to the SECRETARY, Bai Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road North, Bombay No. 4.

BARBAROUS PUNISHMENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One reads reports from many parts of India that Satyagrahis are in many cases punished with flogging. What is the necessity of such punishment which in civilized countries is reserved for the most heinous offences? The Congress has succeeded so far in imbuing the people with the spirit of non-violence so well that the fight has been conducted on the principles of chivalry and nobility never before achieved among the masses anywhere else. They have remained patient and subdued, Satyagrahis have nobly suffered the lathi charges, notoriously harsh treatment in jail without even hate in their hearts against individuals. Their one idea has been that the system of government should change through sacrifice. They have willingly and cheerfully paid the price in suffering. Why must they be awarded this barbarous punishment?

By the way, what are our Liberals, all these carpet Knights, preparing to go to England, doing in the meanwhile? Have they raised even a protest? Are they Indians, or are they not? But, perhaps some of them are busy rushing to the foreign cloth shops for their equipment for the pleasant journey, and have no time to protest against this punishment.

And what are all the other Associations, Chambers, Municipalities, crowded with Indians doing, or propose to do? Should they not separately or jointly at a mass meeting, condemn this flogging or even send a telegram to Lord Irwin, who has had the good sense to exclude this disgraceful form of punishment even from the Peshawar Martial Law Ordinance?—Yours etc.,

HUMANITY.

Sept, 16.

Gandhi Week Activities At Thana

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Sept. 20.

Under the auspices of the Sashti Taluka Congress Committee, Gandhi week is being observed since yesterday. This evening Mr. K. N. Kotwal, a local pleader, will speak on "The present situation."

The National Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed tomorrow morning at 8 a.m. at the hands of Mr. S. M. Abhyankar, a local pleader. Mr. Dinkarbhai Oza of the Ville Parle Satyagraha Camp will deliver a lecture on "Khadi Work", on the 25th inst. To-morrow, there will be also a Takli procession.

The Gandhi Week is also being observed by the Congress Swayamsevikas who have decided to spin continuously on the Charkha through the week. Yesterday morning, the opening ceremony of the Gandhi Week was performed by Mr. Dinkarbhai Oza at the place of Mrs. Parvatibai Karnik, President of the Congress Swayam-sevika Sangha.

MR. RAJA RELEASED.

Mr. Raja of the Bombay Youth League and editor of the "Young Liberator" who was underging his sentence of imprisonment in the Thana Jail was released this morning. He was received and garlanded at the gate by Mr. Wajpeyi, the secretary of the Congress Committee, and by Mr. G. D. Kopekar, Secretary of the Bombay Youth League. He was taken then to the house of Mrs. Parvatibai Karnik where Mrs. Shantabai Ambegeokar applied Kunkun Tilak to his forehead and garlanded him.

"OUR MODERN MAIDENS" AT THE CAPITOL.

Rightly called the epic of the jazz age, "Our Modern Maidens", Metro Goldwyn's new synchronised production which is showing at the Capitol this week, is a dramatic story of a modern girl, raised in luxury and giddy pleasures, who life is based cannot be ignored with impunity. All this is depict- like many others of her type, gets the idea that one can bargain with the devil and cheat him out of his due, and that anything is right that brings pleasure. How she leaves the great law of life that underlie any artificial conventions or style-made ethics forms the subject of this drama. It brings home the lesson that the modern generation is basically the same as in the past, and that the principles on which domestic and social they are an expression of the spi- ed in glittering and modernistic settings which are marked by great spectacular effect. Miss Joan Crawford, the fascinating screen star, plays one of the principal roles in a talented cast which includes Anita Page and Josephine Dunn, besides the dashing actor Rod La Rocque, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Eddie Nugent and Albert Gran. The settings are not merely gorgeous pieces of scenic design, but rit of the modern age.

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SWADESHI EXHIBITION

TO BE OPENED AT NIPANI on MAHATMA GANDHI'S BIRTHDAY that is on 2-10-30.

It will remain open up to 12-10-30.
All the manufacturers of Swadeshi goods are hereby requested to send their goods to this Exhibition on or before 30-9-30, cotton-manufactures of Indian mills certified by the Congress Committee will also be kept in the exhibition. Please apply for reserving stalls or other information to the following address.

K. K. TAMANKAR,
Sec., Nipani Congress Committee.
Nipani, District Belgaum.

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children can be made strong and fleshy by reading free book of Dr. M. Bose, B.A., M.D., H.B.I.
PARBATIPUR, E.B. Ry., (Bengal).

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P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
Sept.		
17th	MANTUA †	10,946
Oct.		
8th	VICEROY of INDIA	19,648
11th	COMORIN x	15,279
18th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
25th	MALWA*	14,000
Nov.		
1st	RAJPUTANA	16,644
8th	NALDERA x	16,038
15th	RANPURA	16,601
22nd	MACEDONIA *	11,120
29th	MANTUA	10,946
Dec.		
6th	NARKUNDA *	16,572
13th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
20th	RAWALPINDI x	16,697
27th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
1931.		
Jan.		
3rd	MOOLTAN x	20,952
10th	RAJPUTANA	16,644
17th	RANCHI *	16,650
24th	RANPURA	16,601
31st	MALOJA x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	MANTUA	10,246
14th	COMORIN *	15,279
21st	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,348
28th	NALDERA x	16,088
Mar.		
7th	KAISAR-I-HIND @	11,518
14th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
21st	RANPURA @	16,601
28th	NARKUNDA x	16,572
Apl.		
4th	RANCHI @	16,650
11th	MOLDAVIA §	16,556
18th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
25th	Viceroy of India @	19,642
May	MOOLTAN x	20,952
2nd	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

* Through from China.

with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.

† To Marseilles only.

@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£73	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets howe 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA", 16,543 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.
Nov. 20th	DUMANA	8,427
Dec. 11th	DOMALA	8,422
1931		
Mar. 28th	DUMANA	8,427
Apl. 18th	DOMALA	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£60	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Sept. 23	Kidderpore*	Straits, China & Japan.
26	Morea	Colombo, China and Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan.
1931. Jan. 2	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
16	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan
30	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan
27	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Sept.		
20th 9 a.m.	Chakla	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O'Mandvi
22nd 10 a.m.	Vita	Karachi via Porebunder Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha.
24th	Karapara	East and South Africa via Porebunder
24th	Barpeta	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
26th	Varsova	K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500. May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

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FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@23Sept
*Penang Maru ..	6214	19 Sept.	27 Sept
Terukun Maru@	12000	....	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Haku an Maru ..	10500	....	@31 Oct
*Malacca Maru ..	5374	15 Oct.	28 Oct.
Haruma Maru@	10500	....	4 Nov
TangoMaru	6893	30 Oct.	13 Nov
KamoMaru	8000	....	@19Nov
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@ 2Dec.

* Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	2 Oct.	19 Oct
Yasukuni Maru ..	12000	14 Oct.	30 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	29 Oct	15 Nov

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Chinchibu Maru ..	12000	9 Oct.	15 Oct.
Shinyo Maru ..	23000	19 Oct	25 Oct.
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	30 Oct	5 Nov

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
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Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1771 of 1930.

IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA, a Company, constituted under the Royal Charter in England and carrying on business at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1) EBRAHIM ABDULLA ALFAZAL, a firm, carrying on business at 204, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay. (2) MAHOMED ABDUL REHMAN ALFAZAL, (3) EBRAHIM ABDUL RAHMAN ALFAZAL and (4) ABDULLA EBRAHIM ALFAZAL, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, the partners in the 1st Defendant firm, carrying on business at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants.

To,
EBRAHIM ABDULLA ALFAZAL,
MAHOMED ABDULLA REHMAN ALFAZAL,
EBRAHIM ABDUL RAHMAN ALFAZAL, and
ABDULLA EBRAHIM ALFAZAL,

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have instituted a suit in this Hon'ble Court against you under Order XXXVII Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure for Rs. 2,00,000/- for principal and Rs. 5,457-8-0 for interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent and for further interest on Rs. 2 lacs from 12th August, 1930, till judgment in respect of the two instalments due and payable on account of the Loan account as mentioned in the plaint, costs and interest on judgment.

AND ALSO TAKE NOTICE that unless you apply to this Hon'ble Court within 10 days from the date hereof for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave, if granted.

AND ALSO TAKE NOTICE that in default of your doing so the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree for the sum of Rs. 2,05,457-8-0 and interest and Rs. 200/- for costs.

CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
1654

Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NEAR CHAWPATTY BAND STAND, KNOWN AS DALMIA HOUSE WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody and Ranchoddas, Attorneys for Messrs. Ramgopalji Ramrikh Pandya and others Trustees of the Estate of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat under the Composition Deed dated the 23rd April 1930, sell by public auction the undermentioned valuable Immovable Property on Saturday the 4th October 1930 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing an area of one thousand seven hundred and thirty eight square yards or thereabouts being Plot No. 16 of the West Chatupati Estate of the Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub Registration District of Bombay bounded on the East by Babulnath Road on the South by Plot Nos. 15A and B of the said Estate leased to Ramchandra Madhavram Bhat on the West by Dadysett Road and on the North by Plot No. 17 of the said Estate leased to Sir Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar which said piece of land bears New Survey No. C 7233 part and Cadastral Survey No. 2/395 Malabar Hill Division and forms a portion of the lands vested in the said Trust together with the buildings thereon assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2658 (4) Street No. 21.

For further Particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhoddas and Co., Attorneys for the said Trustees at their office at Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned

GANDHI AND CO.

Amusements.

PATHE CINEMA
The Most beautiful CINEMA in BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT—6-30 & 10 P.M.

WILLIAM BOYD in HIGH VOLTAGE
PATHE TALKING PICTURE

SAT., NEXT
THE SENSATION OF THE YEAR
COLLEEN MOORE
IN
"SMILING IRISH EYES"
A 100 per cent Talking and Singing Picture.

You are not UNDER ARREST
But this is a Reminder Not To Miss
RAYART LATEST THRILLER
THE MAN FROM HEADQUARTERS
featuring
EDITH ROBERTS & CORNELIUS KEEFE
Now at The
Super Cinema
CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.
DAILY at 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-day At 3, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
Madan Theatres Ltd. Gorgeous Film Spectacle
Pati Bhakti
Featuring PATIENCE COOPER & MASTER MOHAN
The Story of a Wife's Devotion to her Husband revealing the wiles of a Woman Vampire, and how she was foiled.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 P.M.
Romance, Music, Song, Laughter, all rolled into one Glorious Entertainment.
HARRY RICHMAN and JOAN BENNETT in
PUTTIN' ON THE RITZ
A United Artists' All-Talking, All-Singing, All-Dancing Picture.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Romeo of The Wheel,
CHESTER CONKLIN
in
TAXI 13
Eleven Kids, A Nagging Wife, and No. 13 on His Taxi—Follow the Walrus Moustached Comedian through the Laughs and Thrills of this Picture.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
The Romance of a Small Town Boy and a Big Town Girl.
THE BUSH LEAGUER
Featuring
MONTE BLUE and LEILA HYAMS
Who Committed a Gay Romance together.
Also showing
UNIVERSAL'S WONDER SERIAL
THE GREAT ALONE
From To-day Episodes 3 to 4.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY at 9-30 and 10 p.m.
JOAN CRAWFORD in Our Modern Maidens
Also

LAUREL & HARDY
in their laughing success
"THEY GO BOOM"

RIALTO CINEMA
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGINALD DENNY
IN
SPORTING YOUTH

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily Saturday, Sunday Monday and Friday. Matinees at 3-30 p.m.
The Excellent German picture.
The Adventure of a Wanderer
Re-filmed
LUCIANO ALBERTINI
IN
"RINALDO RINALDINI"
Drama full of fights and hair-raising stunts—See hansonis jumping from one house to another! See this picture—it will help you to make your choice!
Also A Comedy.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York Sept. 20.

	To-day's closing
October	10.81—04
December	11.01—07
January	11.12—05
Octo. (New Contract)	10.77—83
Dec. (New Contract)	10.[illegible]—89
January (New Contract)	11.07—83
March. (New Contract)	11.26—01
May. (New Contract)	11.41—06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Sept. 20.

October	10.80—04
January	11.02—02
Middling Spot	10.60—05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Sept. 20.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 46,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 6,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 19,000 Bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Sept. 20.

	Opening	Closing.
September		5.89—02
October	5.86	5.85—06
November		5.86—02
December		5.92—03
January	5.97	5.96—03
February		5.99—03
March	6.07	6.06—02
April		6.09—02
May	6.15	6.15—02
June		6.19—02
July		6.23—02
August		6.26—02
September		6.29—02
Middling Spot		6.19—07

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Sept. 20.
To-day's Sales.
Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation 500 Bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 Bales.
X Include 2,000 bales sold late yesterday.

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Sept. 20.

	To-day's Closing
Scinde, Fully Good	3.50
Scinde, Fine	3.75
Scinde, Superfine	3.85
Bengal, Good	3.25
Bengal, Fully Good	3.50
Bengal Fine	3.75
Oomra, Good	3.50
Oomra, Fully Good	3.80
Oomra Fine	4.10
Broach, Fully Good	4.20
Broach, Fine	4.45
Broach Superfine	4.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 20.

November	9.25
December	9.32
January	9.38
March	9.56
May	9.74
July	9.86
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	10.40

London, Sept. 20.
Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-5-0 3/4

LINSEED OIL.
London, Sept. 20.
Linseed, Oil, Naked, London cwt. Sellers Oct/Dec. 27/4-1/2
Linseed, Oil, Naked, London cwt. Paid Jany/April 26/3

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Sept. 20.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, 1b. Spot 4d. Sellers.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILL.
New York, Sept. 20.
Demand Bills 485.90

LONDON SILVER
London, Sept. 20.
Silver Market is quietly steady.
To-day's price

Spot	16-13/16
Forward	16-7/8

LONDN PRODUCE.
London, Sept. 20.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
Nominal Sept/Oct. £5-15-0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.
Sellers Sept/Oct. £14-5-0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.
Sellers Sept/Oct. £12-17-6

LINSEED.
London, Sept. 20.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Quoted Sept/Oct. £15-12-6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Quoted Oct/Nov. £15-12-6
Linseed, Lt Plate C.I.F. ton.
Sellers Sept/Oct. £13-17-6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.
Quoted Sept/Oct. £16-12-6

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Sept. 20.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 lb. Cargoes.
Quoted Sept/Oct. 30/3
Barletta Russo, per 61-1/2 lb. Cargoes.
Quoted Sept/Oct. 29/6
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
Sellers Shipping/shipped 31/3
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.
Sellers September 30/9
Sellers September 30/9

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Sept. 20.

T. T. London on Berlin	20.39-2/9
T. T. London on Amsterdam	12.05-9/4
T. T. London on Brussels	34.82
T. T. London on Madrid	44.82
T. T. London on Italy	92.81
T. T. London on Berne	25.18
T. T. London on Paris	123.70
T. T. London on Prague	163.16

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAM M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1930

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J6

THREE REASONS WHY INDIA MUST WIN.

Tribute To Women's Work.

'ART AND INDUSTRY MUST GO TOGETHER.

Khadi Exhibition Opened At Ahmedabad

(From Our Own Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, Sept. 20.

The second day of Gandhi Jayanti commenced to-day with flag salutation at Nagarseth Vanda in the morning, where all Prabhat Feries participated.

The Khadi Pradarshan organized by Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee was declared open by Mr. S. A. Brelvi, member of the Working Commitee at 4-30 p.m.

Mrs. Sharda Mehta gave a brief survey of the work done by her Committee and declared that the Committee had commenced Khadi census work.

Mrs. Mehta in the course of her speech said the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee had carried on its work with the help of processions, meetings and music and had received wide and welcome response from the women of Ahmedabad. It had also been able to secure 25,000 boycott pledges. It had opened spinning and carding classes in which 600 persons had learnt spinning and 200 had learnt carding upto the end of Juy. In the beginning the Committee had been able to come on arrangement with the merchants whereby the sale of foreign cloth was stopped. But as the foregin cloth shops could not be closed permanently, many of our sisters undertook the work of picketing these shops and started an independent Picketing Board. The Exhibition had been organised in accordance with the instruction of Mahatma Gandhi contained in his article in "Navajivan" of 19th January last. Attempts had been made by means of charts and demonstrations to explain all the processes of producing Khaddar and the part it plays in the economic life of the country. Some of the members of the Committee had interested themselves in Khadi from the point of view of art. In Ahmedabad hitherto ribon, mushrus and well-known varieties of cloth such as "Gajiani", "Moliyan", "Kinkhab", 'Thappa" were manufactured out of foreign material. Their members had prepared samples of all these varieties made out of Swadeshi materials and these had been shown at the Exhibition and the Committee hoped that the wealthy citizens of Ahmedabad would encourage this enterprize. A noteworthy feature of the exhibition was the section devoted to beautiful toys made entirely in India. Every year India spent lakhs of rupees on imported toys. This wa sa most unfortunate fact especially as it deprived hundreds of their countrymen of their livelihood.

The Committee was making every effort to spread the gospel of Khadi in every house. It had begun a Khadi census the object of which to ascertain the number of persoss spinning in every house and wearing Khaddar.

In requesting Mr. Brelvi to declare the Pradarshan open she made a reference to his work as editor of the "Chronicle" and referred to his progressive nationalist views. She described him as an apostle of Hindu-Muslim unity who uptil now had shunned publicity by confining himself within four walls of his office.

Opening the exhibition Mr. S. A. Brelvi, speaking in Hindustani said the life of Mahatma Gandhi was a gift of God not only to India but also to the whole world—a priceless gift for which they could not be adequately grateful. They would be worthy of that gift only when they made their country free; for Mahatma Gandhi had dedicated his life to its freedom. Gandhiji had proved that next to non-violence, Khaddar was the most potent instrument for winning their freedom. There could, therefore, be no more suitable method of observing his birthday than the holding of a Khaddar Exhibition. During the last six months in their national struggle and particularly in the boycott of foreign cloth their sisters had rendered such services as had astonished the world. In history the account of India's national struggle would be written in letters of gold and the part played by Indian women in it would ever remain memorable.

TRIBUTE TO WOMEN'S WORK.

Mr. Brelvi paid a glowing tribute to the splendid work done by the women in Bombay City and in Gujarat. In Ahmedabad the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, under the guidance of Mrs. Sharda Mehta and other leading women, other leading women, had rendered invaluable service to the country.

In fact they could never be adequately grateful to their sisters throughout the country for all that they had done for the freedom of the country. Mahatma Gandhi; with the prophetic instinct characteristic of him, had entrusted the work of boycotting foeign cloth and liquor to women. The magnificent response that their sisters had made to Gandhiji's appeal, Mr. Brelvi felt sure, was such as even Gandhiji had not hoped for. Many of their sisters had parted with money and ornaments. Many had by picketing, brought about the closing of hundreds of liquor shops in the country. Most of them had helped to make the boycott of foreign cloth the success that it was. Not a few of them had even gone to jail. All this they had done for India's freedom. The services and sacrifices of their sisters were pure and their participation in the national strugle was a proof of its purity and a guarantee of its success.

A SACRED TRUST.

Much, however, as their sisters had done, more, Mr. Brelvi said, still remained to be done for them. The Swadeshi programme, in its most comprehensive aspect, could be successfully carried out only if they took the leading part in it The work assigned to them by Gandhiji was a sacred trust and could not be said to be fulfilled so long as a single yard of foreign cloth and a single liquor shop remained in the country.

THE APPEAL OF BEAUTY.

Before the British regime. Mr. Brelvi proceeded, India produced the finest and most expensive as well as other varieties of cloth. There was no reason why she should not do so now. Even now clad in rough Khaddar their sisters looked more beautiful than they did when they preferred gaudy foreign cloth. He, therefore, appealed to them not only in the interest of their country but of their own beauty that they should resolve to be clad in nothing but Khaddar. There was, it is true, a dearth of Khaddar afew months ago, but his friend Shankerlal Banker assured him that all the Khaddar that was demanded was available now. The public demand for finer Khaddar was much greater than for coarser Khaddar whereas the spinners did not spin finer counts, but Mr. Banker was confident that within a few months with greater practice, spinners all over the country, would be able to spin very fine counts. Mr. Brelvi therefore, appealed to the public particularly to women to prefer coarser Khadi to finer one and he assured them that if the boycott of foreign cloth in the country was a complete one and the demand for Khaddar increased they would be able to produce Khaddar that would not only be fine and beautiful but also cheap.

THE PLEA OF ART.

Mr. Brelvi was specially glad to notice a reference in the report read by Mrs. Sharda Mehta to the fact that some members of the Boycott Committee were tak-

(Continued on page 8.)

CALCUTTA WOMEN JAILED FOR PICKETING.

—:o:—

More Arrests For Bomb Outrage.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

A woman named Narayani was arrested in Burra Bazar on a charge of picketing. The Special Branch, Calcutta Police searched a house in Upper Circular Road, occupied by the students of Campbell Medical School and arrested a young man named Tarapada Lahiri.

Srimati Kamala Biswas and two other women pickets were sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to four months' simple imprisonment each on a charge of picketing foreign cloth shops in Burra Bazar.

Two young men, Amiya Mandal and Sutkari Banerjee were arrested in connection with the Dalhousie Square bomb outrage and were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and remanded.

DUM DUM JAIL PRISONERS WANT FOOD!

—:o:—

HOUSE RAIDS IN BENGAL.

(From Our Correspondent).
CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

Owing to discontent regarding food on September 18 some of the prisoners refused to be locked up. Force was thereupon used and three of the prisoners received injuries. Everything is quiet and fresh arrangements have been made for the feeding of prisoners.

HOUSE RAIDS.

Mymensingh—The District Intelligence Branch raided the house of Dr. Bipinbihari Sen, Congress leader and Chairman, local Municipality. Nothing was seized. The house of Mr. Gyamananda Sen, another Congress worker was also searched and Sjt. Manindra Chandra Nag of Sherpur, who was recently released from jail was arrested.

The house of late Upendra Chandra Roy, whose son is reported to have been arrested in Calcutta, was also searched.

Silchar.—An application for bail on behalf of Sjt. Ramratan Bhattacharyya, President Mukhtears Library and Vice-President, Congress Committee, has been rejected by the Extra Assistant Commissioner. Mr. Bhattacharyya is charged under sections 157 and 120 I.P.C..

Mr. Hodson In Calcutta.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

Mr. Eric Hodson, Superintendent of Police, Dacca, arrived in Calcutta this morning in charge of Dr. S. C. Ghosh, who performed operation upon him, and nurses He has been admitted into the Presidency General Hospital, where he continuous to make satisfactory progress X-Ray examination will follow.—A. P.

—:o:—

Explosion During Police Search.

—:o:—

JESSORE, Sept. 20.

During the search to-day at Srikole Congress Office in Magura Sub-Division, an explosion occurred while Superintendent of Police and several constables were in a room upstairs. They, however, managed to escape but the building was burnt. It is understood that the explosion was due to ignition of certain explosive acids and powders in the house.

A statue of Eal Haig at Montreuil, France, is to unveiled early next year by the Prince of Wales.

PEN WORKER ARRESTED.

—:o:—

PEN, Sept. 21.

Sjt. Damale Master a prominent worker of Pen, was arrested at his residence at night yesterday under 107 Cr. C. C.

WORST GALE EXPERIENCED FOR A LONG TIME.

—:o:—

Great Damage Caused In South England.

AIRLINERS' HEROIC FIGHT WITH HURRICANE.....

LONDON, Sept. 20.

South England is in grip of worst gale it has experienced for a long time. Wind at hurricane velocity accompanied by torrential rain has claimed heavy toll of trees roofs and telephones.

Beaches near Portsmouth coast resorts are strewn with wreckage of bathing huts and refreshment and entertainment booths. There have been exciting rescues in Channel which is swept clear of shipping.

AIRLINERS' FIGHT.

A striking spectacle was witnessed at Folkestone when a giant Cross-Channel airliner from France was practically forced to come to a standstill. She succeeded in reaching Lympne later, but did not proceed to Croydon. Continental air services from England have been suspended.

Heavy damage has been done by storm and floods in South Wales. All rivers are swollen and torrents are pouring down mountain sides. Miles of land are under water.—Reuter.

Heavy southwesterly gale is being experienced in Britain today and very rough seas are raging round the coasts. The gale began yesterday evening and wind of the velocity of sixty-one miles an hour was experienced in Valencia, Southwest Ireland, and not much less at Scilly Isles and along the English Channel.

.... AS BAD AS ANYTHING. ....

This morning the gale grew worse and in the Straits of Dover, it is said to have been as bad as any experienced there for some years with wind as high as seventy miles an hour. Most of the shipping in the Channel has taken shelter. This morning the people of Folkstone watched a big Imperial Airways liner fighting her way inland. She at times was apparently held stationary by the terrific wind but she arrived safely at Lympne.

Much minor damage is reported from different parts of the country. During the early morning two goods trains from Paddington collided in blinding rain storm near Reading and although no one was injured traffic was disorganised for some hours. In many places trees have been uprooted and crops damaged. Continuance of storms is forecast.

At Weymouth and Portland where the gale was estimated at eighty miles an hour, with mountainous seas running battered vessels came limping to shelter every hour throughout the night. Weymouth lifeboat fought her way to a small French ketch Leone which had dragged her anchor and was drifting on reef and aided by searchlights of a battleship took off her crew.—B. O. W.

London-Capetown Air Service.

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The Governments concerned have approved of all the arrangements for regular Imperial Airways Service between London and Capetown. The first half service between London and Lake Victoria will open in January and will be extended to Cape a few months later. B. O. W.

Wool Gathering Experts Meet In London.

—:o:—

RUGBY, Sept. 20.

Delegates from nine countries in the Empire, United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, Irish Free State, Kenya, Palestine and Falkland Islands will attend Woul Research Conference which begins in London on Monday.

Its object is to link up research activities throughout the Empire so as to promote Empire team work. The Dominion Secretary as Chairman of the Empire Marketing Board will open, the Conference. Delegates will visit wool manufacturing centres in Yorkshire.—B. O. W.

CASE AGAINST MR. A. V. THAKKAR.

—:o:—

Judgment On Tuesday.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
NADIAD, Sept. 21.

The case against Mr. A. V. Thakkar for inciting about fifteen picketers to picket a liquor shop in Mehmadabad came to-day for hearing before the Additional District Magistrate, Mr. Vali Bax at Kaira Mr. Thakkar presented a written statement where n he stated that he did not wish to defend himself any longer because he did not expect any justice from that Court and that the Magistrate might judge him from the prosecution evidence and his own defence statement submitted on 15th August. This caused a little stir in the Court.

In reply to the notice that was served on Mr. Thakkar asking him to show cause why his personal bail-bond should not be cancelled, as he was taking part in political activity while he was free, he said in the statement that he was unwilling to surrender any of his liberties vountarily. He was, therefore, prepared to be put in the lock-up.

Thereafter the prosecution pleader summoned up his case and the defen pleader replied to him at some length.

The judgment will be delivered on 23rd instant and up to that time Mr. Thakkar was allowed to continue to be free on his own personal bail-bond.

YOUNG STUDENT GIVEN 5 MONTHS R. I.

—:o:—

Forest Satyagraha At Yeotmal.

(From A Correspondent.)
YEOTMAL, Sept. 20.

To-day's batch of four satyagrahi volunteers was led by Mr. Jairam Patil to Sarul "C" class forest, for cutting trees 20 miles from Yeotmal. All were arrested Mr. Bhaorao Deshpande, Captain of volunteers corps was arrested along with them.

Mr. Barucha S. D. M. sentenced High School student Narayan Kale under 117 I.P.C. to five months' rigorous and 100 rupees fine in default one month's more. The case goes in appeal.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT—ADVANCING.

—:o:—

Indore News.

INDORE, Sept. 18.

The much discussed appeal case of the local Congress Secretary and a few volunteers has at last been decided. The Secretary and the volunteers have been adjudged to be innocent and acquitted by the Sessions Judge Mr. U. M. Mehta.

It is a fact that the cabinet members are not against the Swadeshi movement. They cannot be. Many of them put on Khadi Dress in their private life. Some have got spinning wheels working in their families.

The Swadeshi movement is silently but steadily progressing in the State. Picketing however seems an urgent necessity. Merchants here care nothing for the movement. Inflush of foreign cloth is not appreciably reduce. Only a few days back several cases of Japanese Taffeta entered Indore market via Tuticorin. If the cloth cannot be imported from main parts, the merchants teach the foreigners there tactics of stealing their goods in through minor parts.

Even some of the local mills here are not really what they profess to be. If their records were carefully examined they have not wholly stopped the imports of non-Swadeshi yarn. Artificial silk is current in time of the mills yet. Stores and other articles imported are mostly foreign. In fact, certain high authorities of some of the mills prefer foreign stores and openly allow that they are not meant for Swadeshi.

If this is the case, is it not an injustice to some of the Bombay mills that they should be boycotted for those very acts which the upcountry mills are doing with immunity. Will Congress or Swadeshi Leagues, etc. take a note of this?

INDIA—A SUBJECT COUNTRY. EVEN AT GENEVA.

Sir A. Chatterjee Not A True Champion Of Indian Interests.

MR. AMRITLAL OJHA PLEADS FOR A NATIONALIST DELEGATE.

The following speech was made by Mr. Amritlal Ojha, Indian Employers' Delegate to the 14th Session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, at the meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Saturday:—

The Session at Geneva this time was eventful because of the inclusion of a pseudo-political question like forced labour in the Agenda of the Conference. This question, as you know, affects all the subject nations principally and hence all the powers which may be called Colonial or Imperialistic.

Sir Atul Chatterjee, principal delegate representing the Government of India, speaking on the report of the Director referred to certain remarks of mine and the Labour delegate Mr. Joshi as irrelevant. If I may be allowed to say so, this criticism of Sir Atul was itself irrelevant. He implied that we were not conversant with the procedure of the Conference. On the contrary, anyone who follows the discussion in the different Commissions set up by the Conference, the discussion at the plenary session of the Conference and also discussions in the different groups of employers, employees and Governments will be convinced of one fact which is that politics forms the background of all such discussions. Every Government and with it employers of every different country play for a position of advantage for their respective countries, and with regard to every question are concerned less with the repercussions of that question on the general international situation than with its effects vis-a-vis their own country. The International Labour Conference is a part of the League of Nations and the different representatives realise very well that the treatment of questions even at this Conference will be more or less political as is the case with discussion at the sessions of the parent body. I would say in fact that representatives from this country, whether they represent employers or labour will not be true to their trust if they overlook this important aspect and subordinate Indian interests to the so-called international aspect of questions.

FORCED LABOUR.

Thus with regard to this question of forced labour, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands looked at it from the point of view of their colonial possessions and wanted that their powers of exploitation were not interfered with in any manner. It must be said that representatives of the British Government expressed themselves in full sympathy with the ideal underlying the question of the abolition of forced labour completely. Not so, however, did representatives of the Government of India who not only abstained from the last voting but went to the length of saying that the Government of India would not ratify the Convention, forgetting that it did not lie with Government to ratify or refuse to ratify a Convention but with the Legislature of a country. The peculiar political situation of this country which is without any responsible form of Government is thus responsible for even peculiarly Indian interests being jettisoned at these International gatherings. It will be thus seen that Sir Atul Chatterjee was entirely wrong in the first place in characterising my remarks as irrelevant and secondly in implying that I did not know the procedure of the Conference.

BOUND UP WITH POLITICS.

There are four or five days alloted to a general discussion or the report of the Director wher there is a full-dress debate. Questions regarding the development of Industries and the position of labour are so much interwoven with politics that anyone wanting to do justice to the claims and requirements of his country cannot lose sight of this and cannot pass by silently the overwhelming and outstanding political problems which have interfered with our industrial development and led to our economic exploitation and the appaling poverty of the land.

NOT APPLICABLE TO INDIA.

The other question on the agenda of the Conference was the hours of work for salaried employees in commercial establishments. With regard to this all Indian and British Chambers of Commerce and even the Government of India were at one in claiming that even if Convention were passed it should not be made applicable to this country owing to the large difference which prevails between the custom and routine of Western trade and those of Indian trade. The Washington Convention had allowed for exceptional treatment with regard to India, Japan and the like Asiatic countries, regarding hours of work for industrial establishments, but a similar exception was not made this year largely, I believe, due to the fact that Japan did not claim any exceptional treatment now.

The third question related to hours of work in coal mines. It was clearly understood that any conclusions the Conference might arrive at in this regard would not be made applicable to what are known as overseas countries. The attempt was, however, made from the very beginning of the Conference to bring all the overseas countries in. It was not, however, successful. Even with regard to this question, politics played a good deal of part and you must have noticed the remarks offered by the British Government Delegate on the German delegation with reference to the latter coming in the way of the Conference adopting any Convention or recommendation.

WANTED: AN INDIAN CHAMBER'S PERMANENT DELEGATE.

I am convinced from what I saw at the Conference that India should always be represented at these International Conferences by people with Nationalist views, whether they represent employers or labour. I am equally convinced that there is a great necessity for a permanent delegate in Geneva who will keep himself in touch both with the League of Nations and the Labour Conference as well as the International Chamber of Commerce and the International Organisation of Industrial Employers. Several countries have got such permanent delegations. While in the case of those countries, however, it is their respective Governments who maintain these delegations, our purpose will not be served by the Government of India keeping any such delegation as any such delegation will naturally be a medium for Government propaganda and not for Indian national purposes. I may, therefore, take this opportunity to suggest that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce should seriously consider the question of having a permanent delegate or representative to begin with. Any expenditure which will have to be incurred thereon will be more than repaid in the general good it will bring to our trade and industries.

I do not propose to go into any further details as myself and my colleagues are soon submitting our report to the Federation, copies of which will be sent out as usual to all Member-Bodies, including this Chamber in due course.

Lahore.—Mr. Justice Harrison reduced on Saturday the sentence of Sondhi Pindidas, convicted under Section 124—A from one year to three months, setting aside the Lower Court's Judgment.—A. P.

Dharwar.—In the election for two non Mahomedan seats for the Dharwar District Rural constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council Rao Bahadur Kamble secured 7613 votes, Mr. Jog [illegible] votes and Mr. Kesari 374 votes. The first two were declared elected.—A. P.

Baghdad.—Matthews arrived last night at Ramadi, seventy miles from Baghdad.—Reuter.

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